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RAIL EMPLOYEES — DECLARED UNIT IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Obligation Created by Granting
of Special Privilege, Says
Labor Board Member—Mo-
nopoly Shared With Carriers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Because special privileges have been conferred on railroad workers by the Transportation Act, there is a moral duty to give the public uninterrupted service. Freight rates and wages are not mutually dependent on each other; therefore the proposal to have the Interstate Commerce Commission fix wages is unusual.

These two statements were the chief points of an address before the Chicago Traffic Club yesterday by Ben W. Hooper, vice-chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Mr. Hooper was given credit for averting the railroad strike recently threatened, when he persuaded the train service union leaders to recall their strike orders.

"On the theory that the railways are public utilities," said Mr. Hooper, "enjoying under their franchises a practical monopoly, the right of eminent domain, and other great powers, the government has assumed the right to regulate the carriers in numerous particulars."

"It seems to me that this theory is just as applicable to the employee of the railway as it is to the railway itself. Does he not share with the railway executive the great responsibility of public service?"

"While the government has granted to the carriers immense powers and privileges, it has also, in the Transportation Act, bestowed upon the employees the highest dignity and power ever conferred upon Labor, in any land."

"This recognition of the rights of railroad Labor, coupled with a guarantee of judicial protection against arbitrary and unfair treatment, makes it as morally obligatory upon the employees to give the public efficient and uninterrupted service as it is upon the railway management."

"Occasionally it is proposed that the functions of the Railroad Labor Board should be transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The advocacy of such an idea involves a most glaring fallacy. The line of argument brought to bear is that the adjustment of freight rates and the adjustment of wages are mutually dependent upon each other."

It may be, and doubtless is, true to some extent, that the fixing of freight rates is partially controlled by the carriers' operating expenses, but the converse of this proposition is by no means correct. The fixing of wages cannot be made to depend on freight rates. Because there has been a reduction in wages, it necessarily follows that the carrier is thereby enabled to stand a reduction in rates. It does not necessarily follow that a reduction in rates justifies a reduction in wages. It may, or may not.

"The carrier gets the direct benefit of every cent of wage reduction. But the carrier's employees do not get the direct benefit of a rate reduction. This is not given to them. It is given to the public. The only benefit the employees get from a rate reduction is the direct benefit derivable from such decreases in the cost of living as may result from the rate reduction."

Aid Urged to Shipping

Marine Association President Says
Assistance Should Be Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The outstanding feature of the American merchant marine situation is that "the more shipping we secure the smaller percentage of our own trade we seem to carry and the larger portion our foreign competitors carry," according to Joseph E. Ransdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, president of the National Marine Association.

One factor causing this fundamental weakness, Senator Ransdell believes, is the fact that the shipper has never been assured of a thorough dependency upon the Shipping Board's services, and now, with the wholesale laying up of the board's vessels and the general curtailment of new trade routes, he is turning more and more to other services and the foreigner is quick to take advantage of this situation.

"But there are other and far-reaching underlying causes that are crippling the development of the merchant marine," says Senator Ransdell. "In many cases competition from abroad is aided and abetted by Americans."

"I refer to our railroads," said Senator Ransdell. "Nearly a score of them, including the greatest systems of the country, have fled with the Interstate Commerce Commission, under a recent order, copies of contracts made by them with foreign shipping lines. In these it is agreed by the railroads that they will use their best efforts to secure freight for the foreign companies to the exclusion of others. Exclusive use of facilities is granted in many cases free wharfage and freight handling is given,

special arrangements on through bills of lading are given and many other privileges are afforded."

"As a result of the operation of the various contracts well over 1,000,000 tons of freight are turned over annually by American railroads to foreign ships. These foreign lines, on their part, agree to deliver as much freight as possible to the contracting railroads, but in the exchange the foreigner gets the best of it."

Senator Ransdell sums up the merchant marine situation as follows:

"Our country owns over \$1,000,000,000 worth of government ships, the bulk of which compares favorably with any shipping on earth."

"It is not possible for the Shipping Board to dispose of property belonging to all the people of America, and all the people must help."

"Our exporters, importers and travelers, and especially our big railroad system, should patronize American vessels and if any preference in freights and rates is to be given it should be to American ships. Government officials and their families, and foreign commerce should never sail on foreign ships except in emergencies."

Eastern Roads to Act
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The eastern railroads will go ahead with their campaign to reduce wages at once. The required 30 days' notice to each class of employees will be posted the latter part of next week. Officials of those roads, meeting here yesterday, announced that "in the event it is not possible to reach agreements it will become necessary for the disputes to be submitted to the United States Railroad Labor Board."

The men have already made clear their refusal to consider wage reductions as necessary to cut down cost of operation. When the threatened railway strike was settled they also made it clear that one of the conditions on which they recalled the strike threat was that the board should consider all petitions for changing working wage reductions.

The action of the executives here is therefore considered as the first of a long series of moves in the direction of lower wages. The men are expected to reject the reductions and to make it impossible for their executives to agree to them. Then, with the wage question before the board, months are expected to pass before the working conditions petitions can be got out of the way and wages taken up.

ALLIES AGREE ON HUNGARIAN POLICY

Council of Ambassadors Reassures Little Entente of Desire to Settle Problems in Accordance With Its Wishes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The reply of the Council of Ambassadors to the note of Dr. Bentz, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, was handed today to the Czechoslovakian minister at Paris. Other copies will be delivered directly to Prague, Belgrade and Budapest. The reply is of an extremely friendly and reassuring character and is intended to maintain the close association of the little entente and the alliance of the great powers.

The citizens who love New Jersey and wish good government, who believe in the great moral principles involved in the Eighteenth Amendment, who think of church, school, home, the savings banks, and the future of the State, must vote to support the Republican Party and the candidates who represent the strict enforcement of the Constitution. Even those who may not have favored the Eighteenth Amendment, originally should now stand for its enforcement, because it is the law.

"The eyes of the country are upon this issue in New Jersey today, because it has been made nation-wide by reason of the fact that the Democratic Party in the State has taken its stand against the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States. Not only would a Democratic victory mean that the State of New Jersey is opposed to the enforcement of law, but it would also be a repudiation of the party which is today patiently, in the face of Democratic obstruction, solving the great problems of the war and trying to give the country an economical and efficient administration, in place of the extravagant and incompetent administration which came to an end last March. The Republican Party expects all honest, patriotic citizens, men and women alike, to do their duty on election day. Let us make sure we do not have both a governor and a Legislature resolved on making New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic ocean, a paradise for bootleggers and other outlaws, and a by-word and reproach among sister states."

NEW JERSEY ISSUE CLEARLY DEFINED

Senator Frelinghuysen Appeals to Voters of His State to Defeat Effort to Nullify the Nation's Constitution and Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Great international importance attaches to the election to be held in the State of New Jersey next Tuesday, because one of the main issues at stake is whether or not the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is to be effectively enforced. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, (R.), Senator from New Jersey, declared last night.

In a telegram to a Republican gathering at Newark, the senior Senator from New Jersey charged that the Democratic forces that are seeking to elect a new Legislature are determined to make the Volstead enforcement code a dead letter and render

New Jersey "as wet as the Atlantic Ocean, a paradise for bootleggers and others, and a by-word and a reproach among the sister states."

Senator Frelinghuysen asserted that the time had come when even those Republicans who had originally opposed the Eighteenth Amendment should stand for its strict enforcement "because it is the law." There is no middle course possible," the Senator declared.

The Democratic Party in the State of New Jersey has always been charged with being more or less identified with the liquor forces, and it is significant in this connection that one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination in San Francisco in July, 1920, was Gov. Edward L. Edwards of New Jersey.

That the liquor issue is still present in New Jersey politics is clearly indicated by Senator Frelinghuysen, whose message was as follows:

"I am greatly disappointed that I am unable to be present with the Essex County Republicans tonight, but hoped to be with you, but the tax bill is still before the Senate, and thus it is imperative that I be present during its discussion, as there are many items in the bill of deep interest to our State, and the loss of a single vote might be fatal. My reason for desiring to be present was to appeal to the voters of Essex County to support the candidates on the Republican ticket. On Tuesday next New Jersey will elect a new Legislature."

"Ordinarily a perfunctory matter, this year it attains nation-wide importance. The issue is very clearly drawn between two great forces, those who believe in the Constitution of the United States should be enforced, and those who do not. There is no middle course. The issue cannot be avoided by weak statutes which can be circumvented."

Those citizens who love New Jersey and wish good government, who believe in the great moral principles involved in the Eighteenth Amendment, who think of church, school, home, the savings banks, and the future of the State, must vote to support the Republican Party and the candidates who represent the strict enforcement of the Constitution. Even those who may not have favored the Eighteenth Amendment, originally should now stand for its enforcement, because it is the law.

"The eyes of the country are upon this issue in New Jersey today, because it has been made nation-wide by reason of the fact that the Democratic Party in the State has taken its stand against the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States. Not only would a Democratic victory mean that the State of New Jersey is opposed to the enforcement of law, but it would also be a repudiation of the party which is today patiently, in the face of Democratic obstruction, solving the great problems of the war and trying to give the country an economical and efficient administration, in place of the extravagant and incompetent administration which came to an end last March. The Republican Party expects all honest, patriotic citizens, men and women alike, to do their duty on election day. Let us make sure we do not have both a governor and a Legislature resolved on making New Jersey as wet as the Atlantic ocean, a paradise for bootleggers and other outlaws, and a by-word and reproach among sister states."

Liquor Transportation

America and Canada to Be Asked to Regulate Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Activities of the liquor interests are to be curbed and the transportation of liquor both ways across the international boundary between Canada and the United States is to be checked, if the American federal government and the Canadian federal and provincial authorities implement proposals made at a conference of liquor enforcement officers of Canada and the United States here on Wednesday.

The Allies cannot remain indifferent when wars in central Europe and the demolition of treaties are such obvious possibilities. The general belief is that Hungary remains monarchist, and at a more propitious moment will elect a king.

A frontier incident of a trivial character is reported to have taken place between Czechs and Hungarians, but no importance is attached to the event.

Former Emperor Charles, according to official news, is now with former Empress Zita on an English ship. They will be taken down the Danube, and at Galatz will be transferred to a cruiser. Their final destination is still unknown.

across the boundary in autos for resale to the American customer."

Extraordinary stories of circumnavigation of liquor cargoes were related. One carload was shipped from Kentucky to Winnipeg. Arrangements were made for its "thief" at Minneapolis. The bogus theft took place according to schedule and it was then shipped to a liquor warehouse in Regina under a permit of the United States federal authorities to be used for medical purposes.

The requests to be made to the governments on both sides are designed to institute a measure of cooperation to make this traffic impossible. The American Government will be asked to withhold permits for shipment of liquor into Canada, except where the consent of provincial authorities in the provinces affected is first secured, and the Canadian Government is to be requested not to release liquor from bond for shipment to any country where it can be sold illegally.

In addition to Dr. R. C. Mathews of Washington, representative prohibition commissioners for the American Federal Government, enforcement officers from Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana were present, while Canadian prohibition officers from Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta attended.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

NEW YORK, New York—At a banquet given at Paris a few months ago, there were French; British, and American notables. Eleutherios Venizelos was the guest of honor. A British statesman toasted Mr. Venizelos with the words: "If we had you, Mr. President, in the British Cabinet, there would have been neither Irish nor Indian problems outstanding."

An American lady toasted him with the words: "If you were President of the United States, Mr. Venizelos, we should not have had a Pacific problem to solve." A French guest made a similar statement. Mr. Venizelos replied: "It seems that I am wanted everywhere except in my own country."

In this pathetic reply, one can readily fathom the depths of patriotism of the great man of Neo-Hellenism. A man other than the great patriot of Greece would have felt flattered that great nations should so appreciate his genius. Mr. Venizelos expressed regret that his country would not accept his services when she most needs them.

This is only one side of Mr. Venizelos—the intensely patriotic side, which has made him the revolutionist of Crete, the great organizer, inspirer, and leader of Hellenism, the liberator of the unredeemed Greeks, and the maker of that little and neglected state into a power of consequence around the green tables of European diplomacy.

But there is also another side to him—the broad world-embracing concern in the destinies of mankind.

When, in the summer of 1920, at Hythe, he obtained the mandate of the Allies to curb Mustapha Kemal, he cabled to General Paraskevopoulos at Smyrna an order which is perhaps unequalled not only for patriotic fervor but also for a high sense of duty to humanity. Mr. Venizelos ordered the advance of the Greek troops, reminding them that they were intrusted by the democratic peoples of Europe and America with the grave task of bringing about peace in Asia Minor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—The United States will participate in an international centenary exposition to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1922. President Harding yesterday signed a joint resolution of Congress accepting the invitation of the Republic of Brazil to that effect.

The resolution authorizes the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to cover the expense of erecting a building for exhibitions.

On the invitation of the Government of the United States, Brazil participated liberally in large expositions which have been held in the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Two more railroads, the Missouri & Illinois, and the Southern, have adopted the reduced limestone rate schedule urged by the Illinois Agricultural Association, making a total of 14 lines in the State now offering the lowered rates, the farmers' state organization announced yesterday.

More than 60 per cent of the total railroad mileage of the State, or 734.75 miles, is affected by the reduced agricultural limestone rates which will save farmers. It is estimated, from 10 to 30 per cent of what they had been paying.

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continued Lord Sydenham, "I feel that on account of the distaste which the Anglo-Japanese Treaty causes in America, it should be canceled, but in its place a new arrangement should be concluded between America, England, France, China and Japan to maintain peace in the Pacific."

An Outlet for Japan

Referring to the question of making provision for the expansion of Japan's growing population, Lord Sydenham considers this a very difficult problem. "Japan has announced that she is evacuating Siberia, and as there is no Russian Government to come to permanent arrangements with Japan would hesitate to place many of her nationals in that territory. There is always the prospect of Russia becoming rehabilitated—which I feel will not be in my lifetime—and raising objections to the presence of strong Japanese settlements," he said.

"The northern part of Australia would make a good home for the Japanese," he continued. "It is doubtful if the white races will ever develop it on account of the climate, but I know the Australians well—or I was Governor of Victoria at the time the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was signed—and they would never agree to Japanese immigration. The Australians, knowing their utter lack of defense, are desirous that some form of an Anglo-Japanese treaty should be continued. An arrangement including America and China would have their support."

"Formosa, Korea, the Sashalim and many islands supply outlets for the Japanese population still only in part utilized. One thing is certain," Lord Sydenham declared, "and that is that neither America nor Canada will allow the Japanese on the Pacific coast."

A Possible Alternative

"A possible alternative, in my opinion, would be that they might settle in Brazil where there is a vast area of tropical country, unsettled and even unexplored, which if developed with the assistance of a virile race like the Japanese would add much to the world's wealth. Japanese settlements in Brazil would in effect be hostages given to America, but Brazil could not, of course, be forced to agree to immigration against her will."

With regard to the subject of naval disarmament, Lord Sydenham said: "I have given careful consideration to the question of the limitation of naval armament, and I cannot see how this question can be dealt with satisfactorily until the policies of America, Great Britain, Japan and China are determined and coordinated. At the present moment it is vital to check the propaganda deliberately and cleverly directed to create misunderstandings between America and ourselves. It is obvious that the efforts of the propagandists have been intensified in view of the Conference."

Asked his opinion regarding open conferences, Lord Sydenham said in conclusion: "While I believe that conferences held in camera are more likely to achieve satisfactory results than those held in public, yet in the case of the Washington Conference I do not see that this will be possible. In all probability the greatest amount of publicity will be given to these sessions."

Reminders in Press

Warnings Against Excessive Optimism Issued in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The wave of enthusiasm for the Washington Conference is tempered by a number of reminders in the press that President Harding himself has issued a warning against excessive optimism. Correspondents who have arrived for the French newspapers, generally strike this note, although at the same time they are loud in their praises of American friendliness toward France and the excellent practical arrangements which have been made at Washington.

These arrangements for the press appear to contrast favorably with those made at Paris, and this fact impresses the French correspondents. It is represented that no people enjoys a better moral situation in America than France, and the general cordiality already shown is the subject of much comment and congratulation. Nevertheless it is noted that the true debate will not be an expression of mutual admiration, but will have a precise object. The French people are advised not to search at Washington any pact of alliance, even though it is camouflaged.

"We are asked," simply says The Intransigent, "to join in a reduction of armaments because America would obtain from Japan, the ally of England, a reduction of her naval effectiveness. The presence of Mr. Sarraut in the French mission indicates that we have thoroughly understood the importance of the Pacific problems." Reference is made to the geographical situation of the French colonies with their important naval stations, but it is added that America sincerely desires to avoid war.

National Sentiment Shown

Approval of Conference Plan Is Reflected Through Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — In comparison with the unanimity with which American national sentiment is mobilized behind the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament, the country was one divided against itself in the great war.

Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives in daily touch with every section of the land are agreed that nothing in this generation has evoked the degree of interest and the

universal approval which the convening of the Conference has evoked.

The preparations for the Conference are not all made in Washington. Resolutions by hundreds and letters in thousands reaching senators and members of the House from their constituents indicate that a complete mobilization of the people, down to the merest hamlet and the isolated farm of the prairie, is on foot.

"This universal interest, the hope for concrete results, and not mere discussion, is the index of the responsibility to the people of statesmen who are to gather in Washington next week to tackle the question of armament," said E. F. Ladd (R.), of North Dakota, yesterday, in commenting on the extent to which the northwest is hopeful of a successful issue of the gathering. Other Republican senators agreed

it would be possible for the Washington Conference to point a way to the limitation of armament as the first step toward uniting the nations into one great body free from jealousies and where vicious propaganda will no longer find a place to mislead the peoples? This is the issue facing America and the world at this hour, and civilization is at stake."

Senator Ladd is the author of a resolution calling for a popular referendum before the United States shall go to war, except in case of invasion. He has been strongly urged to press this resolution, but has decided that this is not the time to bring up the issue in Congress.

"The people of the west," said Senator Capper, "believe that the calling of the Conference is the greatest thing that President Harding has done

placing itself on record as approving an association of nations, and hereby express our conviction that such an association offers the only hope of permanent world peace."

The following petition was also presented:

"In view of the interest in the Conference on Limitation of Armament manifested in the accompanying memorial, and in view of the part played by the Association of American University Women in cooperation with representatives of the university women of other countries in founding an international federation of university women, one of the chief purposes of which is to assist in promoting international friendship; and further, in view of the fact that 90 per cent of the teachers in the United States are women and those

Henry van Dyke on Tuesday evening is considered pregnant with meaning: "Let us begin with a naval holiday and then let us go on as far as we can," he urged and adding, "if that leads us to a compact or association with other nations to protect peace, so much the better."

If the naval construction now on the programs of the three leading naval nations, Great Britain, the United States and Japan, can be halted, possibly by stopping the building of all ships that are less than 50 or 60 per cent, or whatever percentage is agreed upon, completed, for a period of five years, giving time for present issues to be worked out, it is believed that it will never be resumed. Dr. van Dyke did not speak unadvisedly. He was in conference with high officials while in

ULSTER PREMIER TO VISIT LONDON

Though Not Yet Invited to Attend the Conference, Sir James Craig May Have Conversations With British Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday) —

Although it is denied on the highest authority that the British Government has issued an invitation to Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, to visit London and discuss a project for holding a plebiscite in the two counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh, it is certain that Sir James is about to visit London either on his way to or on his return from Thiepval where he will unveil a war memorial to Ulster soldiers.

The Irish conference has reached a point where the consultation of Northeast Ireland has become necessary, and it is not likely that any advance will be made as between the British Government representatives and the Sinn Fein delegates before next week.

Only the very critical stage of the Irish negotiations could have kept Mr. Lloyd George away from the opening of the Conference in Washington, which he is so desirous of attending sooner or later, and there is readiness in quarters which share the Premier's disappointment to attribute to Sinn Fein deliberate designs aimed at preventing his departure.

Premier's Desire Unshaken

It would not be to Sinn Fein's advantage, it is believed, for the Premier to visit the United States before arrangement has been made with the delegates of Southern Ireland. Nevertheless it is certain that Mr. Lloyd George's determination to take part in the Conference at Washington is unshaken, and he may yet be in time for the actual making of the decisions.

The delay necessitated by the slow progress of the Irish negotiations, however, will not be a matter of days. In well-informed circles the beginning of December is now spoken of as the earliest time possible for Mr. Lloyd George to leave England.

The whole future of Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister may be bound up with the events of the next few days and their outcome. His word uttered in the House of Commons on Monday to the effect that, "I am not asking the House of Commons to face anything which somebody at this box may not be inviting you to face perhaps in a few days," have been interpreted by the press to mean that the Premier will not continue to hold office if two sets of circumstances arise in combination, namely acceptance of allegiance by Sinn Fein and a breakdown of the conference.

Two Sets of Circumstances

On the probability of these two events taking place depends the probability of Mr. Lloyd George's resignation, and it is concluded that only Ulster's refusal to make a satisfactory proof of its willingness to contribute to the common cause of peace would bring about a fulfillment of this supposed threat.

In other words if Sinn Fein agrees to accept allegiance to the Crown and membership of the British Commonwealth, Mr. Lloyd George would not call upon England to make war upon Southern Ireland in support of an Ulster which refused to make any concession in regard to its boundaries or its partnership in a united Ireland.

In the case of the Irish negotiations splitting upon this unyielding rock which still exists, the British Premier would neither coerce Ulster nor coerce Southern Ireland but might leave a solution to some one else.

More than one important ameliorating factor will play a part in the situation, however. Mr. Lloyd George's position has undoubtedly been strengthened by his speech and the debate on Monday in the House of Commons, where he was able to use the Unionist revolt as an occasion to deliver a speech to the whole world on the seriousness of the only alternative to successful negotiations and thereby to stop the rot in the provinces among his supporters.

Crux of Problem Reached

Those Unionists of the last-ditch variety now know how far the Ulster die-hard creed will be supported by the government. Moreover Ulster's refusal to clear up the misapprehension regarding the order in which the important subjects coming before it are to be taken up, it is apparently still not understood that the intention, in so far as it can be determined at this stage, is to remember that the main purpose of the Conference is to secure the limitation of armament but that in order not to delay proceedings, the Far Eastern problems and other related matters are to be taken up at whatever stage it seems best in order to expedite business. Whatever subject is in the best condition for presentation will receive consideration, and when it is desired to take up another subject bearing on it, the Conference will turn to it.

It is entirely erroneous to think that the Far Eastern question must be settled before armament can be taken up, or that it must wait absolutely until the question of armament is settled before it can be discussed. Expediency and practicability will control the order of the program.

Program to Be Issued

The Japanese have declared through several of their representatives here that they are in favor of a full measure of publicity. The British, it is generally believed, will agree with the United States on the importance of such procedure. The pessimism to which objection has been made probably arose, in part, from its having been made plain that the American program cannot be given to the public before the Conference.

There is very good reason to believe, however, that as soon as the requirements of courtesy have been complied with and the plan has been presented to the Conference, it will be given to the public and that other governments have been or will be advised of this intention. It is in the air that the American plan will include a proposal for a "naval holiday," partly because it is believed by many persons to be the first practicable step, and partly because it is being mentioned by so many influential persons.

STATE GETS FOREST EARNINGS Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Washington — For its share in the annual receipts from the eight national forests within its borders, the state of Washington recently received \$77,150.59. This represents from 10 to 25 per cent of all funds from the national forests for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1921.

The sentence in the address of Dr.

imburses those who contributed funds for the erection of airplane hangars were made at a meeting of representatives from each of the cities. It is estimated that an appropriation of \$150,000 will be required.

FIGURES ISSUED ON IDLE IN CALIFORNIA

Official Statistics Show That Only in the Building Trade Alone Has Employment Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — So many estimates on the unemployment situation in California have been given out recently that the following statement by John P. McLaughlin, Commissioner of Labor for this State, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is of particular importance.

"A survey of the non-employment situation," Mr. McLaughlin said, "has just been completed. A questionnaire was sent to 1000 of the State's large manufacturing, trading or merchandising establishments and mining companies. The information requested was simple and to the point. There were received 626 replies, 51 of which were incomplete for purpose of comparison.

The result shows that 67,800 persons were dropped from employment in manufacturing industries in California between September, 1920, and September, 1921. "In September 1920, 320 manufacturing establishments operating continuously throughout the year employed 87,346 persons. In September of this year they were employing only 69,973 persons, a decrease of 17,400. Of the total number of 280,000 employed in the manufacturing industries a year ago, there has been a decrease of 67,800 during the past 12 months.

"In the building trades there has been an increase of 18,000 since September of last year, due to lower wages and cost of material. This is the only industry which could have absorbed or taken up any of the unemployed from other industries. "There are from 25,000 to 30,000 unemployed in California in the most prosperous times, strange as it may seem. The total unemployed therefore in California at this time is at least 83,000. This is made up of the 67,800 known and ascertained to have been laid off in manufacturing establishments; 13,500 estimated laid off in the group of so-called gainful occupations; 30,000 unemployed in normal times, less the 18,000 increase in building trades and 10,000 unemployed estimated to have left the State. On November 1 8000 were dropped from manufacturing establishments, making to total unemployed at least 91,000."

REPORT REFUTES WATSON CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday) — With the Senate engaged daily in clashes over the charges by Thomas E. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia, that American soldiers were hanged indiscriminately in France without court-martial, the War Department issued a report late yesterday showing that official records reveal 11 executions.

The report was made to Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, and is a complete statement of all legal executions in the American Expeditionary Forces. Practically all of them were cases involving the most serious offenses.

Another outburst is anticipated in the Senate today when Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, who is chairman of the special committee ordered to investigate the charges of the Georgia Senator, demands a vote on his resolution empowering the committee to subpoena witnesses and to compel the production of documents.

In the case of the Irish negotiations splitting upon this unyielding rock which still exists, the British Premier would neither coerce Ulster nor coerce Southern Ireland but might leave a solution to some one else.

More than one important ameliorating factor will play a part in the situation, however. Mr. Lloyd George's position has undoubtedly been strengthened by his speech and the debate on Monday in the House of Commons, where he was able to use the Unionist revolt as an occasion to deliver a speech to the whole world on the seriousness of the only alternative to successful negotiations and thereby to stop the rot in the provinces among his supporters.

Crux of Problem Reached

Those Unionists of the last-ditch variety now know how far the Ulster die-hard creed will be supported by the government. Moreover Ulster's refusal to clear up the misapprehension regarding the order in which the important subjects coming before it are to be taken up, it is apparently still not understood that the intention, in so far as it can be determined at this stage, is to remember that the main purpose of the Conference is to secure the limitation of armament but that in order not to delay proceedings, the Far Eastern problems and other related matters are to be taken up at whatever stage it seems best in order to expedite business. Whatever subject is in the best condition for presentation will receive consideration, and when it is desired to take up another subject bearing on it, the Conference will turn to it.

As to the prospects of Sir James Craig taking part in a full conference in Downing Street, there is little sign. In spite of previous declarations that the Ulster spokesman cannot be regarded as the equal to the Sinn Fein president, there is a disposition in Sinn Fein quarters now to consider the participation of Sir James in deliberations from the point of view of effectiveness as a step on the way to peace.

Nevertheless Sinn Fein is not convinced that his presence would be effective at this state and any discussion in which he takes part will be confined therefore to conversations with the British representatives until negotiations have further matured.

THEATRICAL BOSTON

SHUBERT BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA

FORTUNE GALLO, General Director

FIRST WEEK, BEG. MON. NOV. 7

MON.: "CARMELO," Ferrabini, Keltie, Tomasi, De Biasi, Cervi, De Biasi, Sarey, De Biasi, Cervi, Bosacchi, Marti, De Biasi, Dalle Macchia, Cond. Knobell, T. M. FAUST, De Biasi, Cond. Knobell, Klinova, De Biasi, De Biasi, Cond. Knobell, WED. EVE: "EIGO LETTO," Lucchesi, Pangi, Klinova, Corrado, R. De Biasi, Cond. Knobell, THUR.: "LA FORZA DEL DESTINO," Sarey, Pangi, Klinova, Temma, Cond. Knobell, FRI.: "AIDA," Rappoldi, Frasconi, Corrado, Viviana, Cervi, De Biasi, Tulli and Caruso, B. B. Eastman, Cond. Knobell, SAT.: "IL TROVATORE," Sarey, Pangi, Frasconi, Tulli, Cond. Knobell, SUN.: "CARMEN," Sarey, Pangi, De Biasi, Cond. Knobell, Ballet: Cond. Knobell, PRICES \$1.50 to \$3.00. WED. MAT. \$1.50 to \$2.00. Seats on Sale at Box Office, also at Little Building.



An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd!

Red Mittens

We saw them in the window of a woman's exchange shop—this pair of long cord of red woolen. Strange what memories some things arouse—that this pair of little red mittens should recreate a picture of Mrs. Maller, of whom we had not thought for years and years.

We were whisked back again to that little hamlet tucked between great shoulders of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, a saw mill upon the banks of the Truckee River. There were only two long streets, or rather roads, winding through the village, with several cross streets leading to the houses built back from the main thoroughfares. From our front window we had to crane our necks to catch a glimpse of the crest of the high mountain which loomed over the village. One of our earliest recollections has to do with the three children of our household running to this window, early in the morning, pressing our noses against the frosty panes and staring up the long street for a first sight of Mrs. Maller.

We could depend upon her coming as well as we could upon our great clock which stood in a corner of the living room—but be it known that this clock did vary now and again in the rigid keeping of time, so did Mrs. Maller. Sometimes she was five minutes ahead of her schedule, sometimes five minutes late—but ordinarily both the clock and Mrs. Maller were on time.

She was the village milk woman and her morning delivery was made at that unsettled hour between the finishing of breakfast and the getting ready for school. Invariably a shout would issue from the lips of the one who saw her first; then we would all watch her progress down the irregular street, as she followed the narrow path snowed-in in the snow, stopping at the various houses along the way. We seemed to have no recollection of her save on winter mornings, due, perhaps, to the fact that summer mornings were too alluring for us to stay within and look out of doors.

But with what anticipation we watched for that first glint of sun upon the silver tinsel which fringed the heavily knitted "comforter." Mrs. Maller wore wrapped about her neck and head. This fringe dangled over her forehead and never failed to fascinate us, especially when Mrs. Maller toasted her head back and saluted her customers with a hearty "Mornin' to ye!"

And of course there were the red mittens covering her capable hands. A long red cord was looped over her neck and fastened these mittens together, so that she could draw one off and let it dangle by her side while she poured out a measure of milk.

In either mitten hand she grasped the handle of a large milk can and in some dexterous fashion she manipulated a tin quart measure in the crook of her thumb, that being the only separate finger knitted in like those of his own land.

"Do you know," he said, "that the Arnold Arboretum is the best place in the world to study the fall foliage?" I shook my head. "Well, that is true," he continued, "and I will tell you why. The trees of China and Japan change in color much as do those of this country, but later. The oriental trees planted here, and there are hundreds of them, keep this characteristic, no matter how old they may be, so that the season is prolonged by two or three weeks."

She was the sole peddler of milk in the village—a few there were who kept their own cows, but the majority of the inhabitants "took" from Mrs. Maller.

She had more than half completed her route when she got to our house, and I remember we ventured forth on several occasions to "heft" the big cans she carried with such apparent ease. Even at that stage of the deities, the cans were heavy, one weighing about the same as the other.

"Sure," she had said when we commented about this, "First I takes a quart out of one can and then a quart from the other. It balances 'em up, else I'd be paddlin' about with one shoulder pulled lower'n the other." Then turning to our mother she added: "It's Mrs. Flosson's who's orderin' a pint o' cream extra for her party tomorrow afternoon. It's cream she's givin' ye for the bite to eat. Indeed and she bid me to her party, but it's no time have I for the parties ye ladies do enjoy. An' what are your parties, anyhow? Gossip—eh?" and then she laughed, threw back her head and laughed till the silver tinsel shook and danced upon her forehead. "Don't I get the gossip every mornin' and oft at nights paddlin' milk. It's three minutes I stop at Mrs. Flosson's, maybe five minutes across the way, and here at your house I spend another five minutes. Why I picks up more gossip paddlin' milk than ye'd had at all your fine parties."

We couldn't keep our eyes off the shining, russet red of her cheeks, the strong lines of her chin, a squarish sort of dimple which deeply indented one ruddy cheek when she talked. She was always cheerful, unless there was a bit of news she had overheard which displeased her sense of justice.

That was as we found her when she was delivering milk to her customers, which she did twice daily, summer and winter. In her own home she conveyed a different impression, for we

did go there occasionally, the attraction being her grandson, a youth of about our own age. On a Saturday afternoon we walked up to the Maller Ranch, as it was called. It was nearly a mile from the town. Tall poplar trees shaded the small house, the dairy, the barns and corrals, all inclosed in a fence of unpainted boards. The "ranch," consisting of perhaps 40 acres, was on a flat-edging the river. Mrs. Maller was perpetually walking. Our memory is rather hazy about her dress—her tall figure looked like an Amazonian in a loose, caico slip, and she always moved with marvelous force and energy. Even we children often wondered how she could accomplish so much, for there were always sweet cookies or fried cakes offered us, along with a glass of milk. When we came to play with her grandson. Beside her housework, she helped her husband out in the fields—attended to the irrigating of the alfalfa, carried great bucketsful of water to the apple trees set out above the ditch line. In harvest season she drove the mowing machine and pitched hay upon the wagons.

No wonder she had no time for afternoon parties!

Long after we left the mountain village we learned that Mrs. Maller still peddled milk, still wore the heavily-knitted comforter fringed with silver



According to schedule

tinsel and the red mittens, with the loop of red woolen encircling her neck. That it was through her efforts that the ranch was cleared of indebtedness and that her grandson was enabled to begin his college career.

ORIENTAL TREES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

There was no formality in my introduction to Mr. Chun of China. There is not likely to be formality when you come into contact with another man so forcibly as to send your hat into the gutter, while the other man keeps his feet only with manifest difficulty.

Mr. Chun's apologies, made with a fine display of oriental politeness, were accepted as readily as my own, however, for we realized,

both of us, that we had been gazing at the treetops instead of looking at the path ahead.

It was a little incident, but it led to a most enjoyable walk through the Arnold Arboretum, where Mr. Chun and I, each ignorant of the other's existence, had gone to admire the autumn coloring. Mr. Chun, although a merchant in Boston, had a wide knowledge of trees and shrubs, especially those of his own land.

"Do you know," he said, "that the Arnold Arboretum is the best place in the world to study the fall foliage?" I shook my head. "Well, that is true," he continued, "and I will tell you why. The trees of China and Japan change in color much as do those of this country, but later. The oriental trees planted here, and there are hundreds of them, keep this characteristic, no matter how old they may be, so that the season is prolonged by two or three weeks."

He wished to find a ginkgo or maidenhair tree, which was found to have leaves as yellow as gold. "This tree is of special interest to all of us Orientals," he remarked, "as it well may be, for it is a left-over from prehistoric ages, a tree which has been saved for present generations by the religious orders of China and Japan."

Apparently Mr. Chun was well acquainted with the by-paths of the Arboretum, for he soon had me standing in front of a beautiful tree with finely notched leaves and covered with red fruit. "You have hundreds of different hawthorns in this country," he said, "and we in China have only a few, but nowhere is there a finer form than this Chinese thorn." Then he went on to tell me that the tree before us was a kind which the people of northern China have long grown for fruit.

"You will find whole orchards of hawthorns in my country," said Mr. Chun, "although they are being neglected where American apples have been introduced. There was a time when a small crabapple and the hawthorns were all the fruit of this kind we had."

Closely at hand we found a group of Japanese maples, small trees, but glowing with the warmest of hues. "It is in Japan," said my companion, "that the people really enjoy the beauties of nature. With them the autumn is always a time for excursions into the country. The schools close then and the railroads offer reduced rates in order that the dwellers in cities may see the brilliancy of the foliage. In the Nikko section only last year I saw thousands of boys and girls with their teachers bound for the woods to revel in the feast of color. In Yumoto the year before I had the same experience. Everywhere groups of people were trooping out of the towns to the woodlands. I am frank to say that I went

along, too, and was well repaid, not only by the beauties of the forest but by the wholesome happiness of the people as well."

Darkness was settling down, but as we started for the gate a spot of unusual brilliance caught my eye. We went to investigate. It was a shrub which I had seen, a shrub so red that it fairly glowed in the dusk. "The winged burning bush," said Mr. Chun. "It, too, is a Chinese plant, although often planted in America. Notice the curious corklike bark. Ah! and here is another shrub from home," he exclaimed, a bit of excitement in his voice. "The spindle tree they call it over here." I looked at the tree in surprise, thinking for the moment that it was covered with flowers. The seeming flowers, however, proved to be strange pink fruits hanging by tiny threads from little capsules which had just opened to release them. Lovely they were and abundant beyond belief. Yes, and just beyond were other trees covered with similar fruits, but much more highly colored. I wanted to see them all then, but the sun had set and the dusk was growing deep.

PUTTING ON ONE'S SLIPPERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"As I took off my boots the other evening," said my astounding friend, "I discovered the art of putting on one's slippers."

"And what did you do?" I asked.

"Well, the discovery had such possibilities that I decided to walk about it."

"Talk about it, you mean," I interrupted.

"Not at all," he said, "I decided to walk about it. I put on my slippers and strolled down the road. It was a clear, cool evening; the sky was lightly hazed with a film of gray, and the after-tints of an uneven sunset just lured me away for a long sky journey to the deep, far distances. I felt as light as Puck; for my feet, free of the restraining laces of the daytime, seemed to linger in my slippers rather than to wear them. It was like walking on air, my spirits were so high."

"And the art of putting on one's slippers?" I hinted.

"This is where I found out such a lot about it. I found there are two ways of looking at things; one is from the point of view of the kicking, hustling, laced-up, all-weather boot point of view; the other is from the point of view of the ambling, airy, and laceless slipper. It is not a stagnant armchair philosophy, this of the slipper; on the contrary, it is on its legs very often. It may wander, but its wanderings have always the sweetness of retrospect, or the quiet daring of star gazing. It may be easy going, but it goes so easily that it lasts a long time. It stands for that room full of happiness, or that daisied lawn we leave behind and forget all about in the morning as we rush, boots foremost, into the town. And it stands for the "linked sweetness" of quiet evenings "long drawn out."

"Yes that is one of your own fanciful theories," I said, thinking of his taste in this and his love of whistling.

"Not altogether," he replied. "It was the French, you know, who really gave us the idea. Only the Parisian could have sidled into that comfortable old idiom 'être en pantoufles,' and he practices it too. I have seen many a pair of slippers accompanying its master in the boulevards, in the art galleries, even in the offices. Squared, flat, and bulging with comfort, I have seen them ambling and (one might almost say with the truth of poetry) smiling with the sweetness of a serene and joyful vagabondage. Smiling, I have often supposed, with a friendly tolerance of all the eccentricities and banalities of footwear which are shuffling by—the patent boots, suede shoes, going brogues and clogs; sympathizing with the worn heels, joking with the frayed toes, respecting the heavy soles and admiring the light ones; wishing mendicant fortunes to the cracked uppers and the knotted laces. It was all this and the spirit of kindness besides which the slippers taught the cobbler in 'Chin Chin Chow'."

"And the world's leaders," I asked, "were they always these drawing, inactive, slumped folk?"

"Yes and no," he replied, with an indulgent smile. "All men wear boots, all take them off. The day's journey may be long, but there are always the evening halts in the valley campments. It is then that we loosen the set features, and let them wander into the full expanse of their natural smile. Burns gives us this idea very beautifully in his 'Cotter's Saturday Night.' It is often in these care-free moments that the greatest ideas have come to men."

"Thus Charles Lamb, forgetting drafts and policies, became Elia, and wrote 'Dream Children'; Oliver Wendell Holmes, forgetting his degree, provided new and delightful dishes for the breakfast table with an Autocrat, a Professor and a Poet to serve them; 'Lewis Carroll,' bored of mathematics, strayed with Alice into a delightfully irresponsible Wonderland. Robert Browning found a Piper and an easy moral. And Anatole France, resting from the bitterness of being bitter, discovered the sweetness of life in little 'Pierre Nozére.' The slipper never fails. Since Cinderella became a princess it has worked; until Swift writes to Stella and Ruskin becomes a friend of the fairies."

"I am not sure now that I understand fully your easy-going ideas," I said meditatively.

"Take your boots off," replied my astonished friend.

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be an odd anticipation of the nineteenth-century invention (the "hobby-horse," or "boneshaker," which afterward developed into the bicycle), is now blowing a horn. But the machine has no pedals and it is difficult to see how it could be made to progress, unless it were down hill. This little engine is thought to be, perhaps, an illustration of the Book of Ezekiel, in which (and especially in the tenth chapter) there is an amazing talk about wheels and cherubim.

A LAMB SALE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The car is at the door at 8 o'clock on a summer morning. I take the wheel. The squire sits behind with his shepherd and I hear them discussing the precise breed of lamb they wish to purchase today. For 21 miles we head due north, following the great north road that runs between London and Edinburgh. On our left are the Cheviots curving away obliquely. For this border barrier of hills does not follow the line of Tweed from west to east but lies at a slope from northeast to southwest, so that as we drive due north we keep them on our left and the band of dark blue sea on our right. At intervals the sea line is broken by small gray hummocks indicating the distant strongholds of Dunstanburgh, Bamburgh and Holy Island.

The goodly strand of Northumberland And the towers that are thereby.

These are left behind and then the red roofs of Berwick flash out on the hillside over the broad sandy sweep of Tweed. Beyond Berwick we turn due west and are soon bowing along a wonderful road on the north side of the fertile Tweed valley. White barley and red wheat show that the harvest is at hand though few fields are yet cut. On the far side of the plain the Cheviots still make a low barrier of blue iridescence. Seen now from the Scots' side of the border they seem even more alluring than from the English side. I begin to understand why it was that for so many centuries border raids were the great sport of this district. The Scottish yeomen (and the English too for that matter) counted it a wasted summer that had not seen them riding on a foray into that blue distance "over the hills and far away."

Now Norham Castle rises four-square above its bank of trees, eight miles distant, but still an impressive landmark. Meanwhile the shepherd who had been hungrily scanning the landscape grows more and more restless. We pass a small gray cottage at the corner of the road and he cries eagerly: "Yon's the house whaur ma Wullie was born," and after this he is overflowing with information. "Yon's were the Scots camped at the battle of Halidon Hill. Down there in the dyke was the heavy fighting. This is Foulden, a bonny wee place. Yon's Chirnside. Aye, we're on the right road noo."

And sure enough a sharp turn in the road brings us to our destination, right into the heart of the little town of Dunse. At octagonal building rises from the center of converging lines of gray palings, and here herded together as closely as they can be packed are flocks of fat border lambs nearly full grown. The center building is the mart and in the open space around it grave big men are talking together in little groups, while their attendant collie dogs crowd at their heels eying all newcomers suspiciously. As we go from pen to pen carefully noting and comparing the points of each flock of Border Leicesters, more shepherds, more colts and more lambs crowd into the yard and the din becomes "something serious" as our shepherd puts it. The lambs bleat a plaintive request for information concerning their present unhappy situation; the colts snarl short, sharp answers to the lambs and bark greetings to their friends; the shepherds noisily bid their dogs keep silence and turn round to continue their own conversations with cronies from a distance.

At 11 o'clock a great bell rings and we go inside the octagonal building where the sales are to be held. This is the mart proper. Around the central narrow wooden benches rise tier on tier to the roof. These are already packed with shepherds and farmers. I am the only woman in the place. As we take our seats on the lowest ring of seats on the floor of the house, I take cover between the shoulders of my two big companions and watch the proceedings, hoping that nobody will guess what a rank outsider I am. I have time to study the faces around.

such wise faces with the furrow between the brows that seems to some from gazing through mist and dusk; the deep grooves from nostril to chin; and the straight mouth that tells a man who trusts his own opinion and seldom seeks advice or sympathy.

Then the white-coated auctioneer steps into his pulpit, raps the desk with his hammer and immediately the gates are opened and there bursts through them a flood-tide of lambs surging in wave upon wave until the ring is so closely packed that they are unable to move. They push against our knees, and look up at us with puzzled, stupid faces, wondering why they have suddenly exchanged their cool, spacious pastures for this crowded place. When they are sold another lot surges in to take their place. Sometimes an extra skittish lamb jumps right over the whole flock. The bidding begins without much heart. Prices are falling all round.

(Signed) F. R. PEAKE
Berkeley, California, October 17, 1921.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

California's bank Depositors To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

MINERS SEEK TO JUSTIFY STRIKE

Union Officials Claim Authority for "Check-Off" System Under Federal Agreement—More Indiana Mines Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—It is the belief at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America that at least 350,000 union miners working in 16 states will go on strike as soon as the bituminous coal operators abandon the "check-off" system of collecting union dues, which system was prohibited in a temporary injunction order issued on Monday by Judge A. B. Anderson in the United States Court.

In immediate protest against the court's order, more than 25,000 miners in this State quite work, so that only 16 of the 230 shaft mines in the State were in operation yesterday.

Possibilities of a general strike of coal miners increased with the sending of the following telegram by officials of the union to the presidents of the district organizations of the unions:

"As a result of the disagreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators, in the fall of 1919, it was suggested by the Government of the United States that the miners and operators submit all their differences to a commission appointed by the President of the United States," said commission to have full authority to render an award covering every proposition involved. The United Mine Workers agreed to this program, and the commission in due time rendered an award which they decided must be written into the form of an agreement by and between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America to be in full force and effect until March 31, 1922.

"Following the rendition of this award by the United States Bituminous Coal Commission, functioning under governmental authority, the President of the United States, in a letter addressed to the coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, commanded both sides to meet in joint conference and duly execute such agreement as directed by the Bituminous Coal Commission. This was done, and the agreement was duly signed in New York City on March 31, 1920. It is, therefore, obvious that such joint agreement, honorably entered into and executed in due form under the direction of the Government of the United States, cannot be modified or changed in any of its provisions until the date of its expiration, March 31, 1922. Any abrogation or setting aside of any part or section of this agreement, including the section providing for the checking off of dues and assessments, cannot be regarded as other than a violation of the agreement, and should be treated accordingly by the district officers and local unions within your jurisdiction."

Certain representatives of the operators are asserting that the contract between the operators and miners of Indiana provided that both parties were bound by any decision of a federal court. Others regard this as immaterial, as an injunction order of the court, they say, would take precedence over a contract, whether it contained the specification referred to or not.

Section 11 of the joint agreement relating to the "check-off" is as follows:

"Unless otherwise ordered by the courts, the operators shall offer no objection to the check-off for the check weighman and for dues for the United Mine Workers of America, provided that no check-off shall be made against any person until he shall first have given his consent in writing to his employer. This applies to all day work as well as miners."

Coal Surveys Planned

Government to Furnish Official Estimate of Stocks Available

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Numerous reports on the coal situation emanating from various official and non-official sources, are to be checked up by the Department of Commerce, in conjunction with the experts of the Geological Survey, it was announced yesterday. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and other officials of the department, are of the opinion that the public, somewhat bewildered by many recent reports as to shortage or as to the abundance of coal for the coming winter, ought to have reliable information on the subject, based on an official government survey of stocks on hand. Accordingly an accurate, up-to-the-minute survey is to be made every 60 days by the Department of Commerce, the results of which, it is felt by Mr. Hoover, will be a valuable guide to industrial and individual consumers throughout the winter.

The first questionnaire was sent to consumers of bituminous coal throughout the country on November 1, and it is expected that the results of the first canvass will be published within 30 days. The gathering of such information has not before been attempted, except by individual coal companies, it was pointed out, whose findings must of necessity be incomplete. The step is felt to be especially timely. It was stated by Secretary Hoover, because of the disturbance of the coal trade that has been threatened at the end of the present wage agreement on March 31, 1922.

"It is vital to the country to have accurate information as to what the coal stocks are from time to time," said Mr. Hoover in announcing the plan.

Unofficial surveys conducted by coal hatcheries.

organizations are reported to show that there is little danger of a shortage, and that the country at the present time has several months' supply in reserve.

It was pointed out by the Department of Commerce, however, that soft coal production, up to October 1, was 112,000,000 tons below that of last year, and from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 tons below normal. The decrease, in part, is to be expected, it was said, because of a decline in consumption and in exports, and it does not necessarily mean that consumers are unwillingly burning up their reserves. But if there is any possibility that the above-ground reserves are below the safety line, the best way to settle the point, the government thinks, is to take account of stock and lay all the facts before the public.

PLAN TO REGULATE CATTLE SHIPMENTS

Nation-Wide Organization for the Marketing of Live Stock Is Planned With Supervision and Limitation of Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Orderly marketing plans, involving regulation and limitation of production to prevent extreme fluctuations in the prices of live stock are to be under regulation by the nation-wide farmers' cooperative live-stock marketing organization, if the program outlined here yesterday by the committee of 15 is accepted at the ratification meeting here November 10.

Three essentials of the plan to regulate the passage of stock to the terminal markets are: Compilation of reliable statistics as a guide to production, establishment of regulations to equalize distribution of live stock to the various terminals, and the securing of a working agreement with the railroad to insure the proper assignment of cars.

It was pointed out that only through a national centralized marketing organization can such a plan be made effective. The committee last week proposed its completed plan for an organization of the kind, which probably will be known as the National Livestock Producers Association.

In his report, Mr. I. Sykes, of Ida Grove, Iowa, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers and chairman of the Orderly Marketing Committee, declared that fundamental difficulties prevent the development of a thorough system of orderly marketing at present.

"There is little reliable information available," said Mr. Sykes, "as to supply and demand for live stock to be marketed, or as to time of marketing. It has been impossible to secure the cooperation of entrenched existing agencies on a general plan of orderly marketing on which all interests will give cooperation."

Orderly marketing, Mr. Sykes said, by those who control the selling of the major portion of live stock, will permit values to be established by demand in competition among buyers, permitting a greater return to producers.

"Some regulations of conditions and volume of production must come if orderly marketing is to be accomplished," continued Mr. Sykes. "The board should secure a list of those who produce or handle live stock in carload quantities, a continuous record of the number of stock on feed and on grass, information covering the probable length of the feeding and grazing period, covering the particular class of live stock on hand, and covering the time and place of marketing."

Different regulations are to be prescribed for the production and marketing of each class of stock. The number of hog producers is so large and they are so widely scattered and the conditions of production so varied that intelligent marketing movements at present are declared to be difficult. Concentration yards for producers probably will be the solution offered by the new organization.

The orderly marketing of cattle is presented under three heads, fed cattle, range and pasture grass cattle, and market stock. The marketing of each of these classes is said to be a problem in itself. The same is true of sheep, which will be regulated under three heads, namely, fed sheep and lambs, western sheep and lambs, and native sheep and lambs.

The National Livestock Board of Directors, the establishment of which is the object of the committee of 15, is to cooperate with all existing live-stock producers' organizations in the development of this marketing plan.

UNPAID COMMITTEE TO PICK PARK SITES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Samuel R. McElveen has named a group of public-spirited citizens to serve with him as a board to designate sites and take title of gifts of land for state park purposes. The Legislature of 1921 authorized such appointments, but furnished no money for the purchase of any tracts. The general object is to preserve to posterity the numerous points of historic interest in the State and to link together with the new state highway system now in progress of development many recreational centers. The local communities will be asked to take care of all gifts to the State, and these parks will be designated as sanctuaries for game, where wild animal life may be preserved. The streams will be stocked with fish from the state hatcheries.

TARIFF PROSPECT HELPS BUSINESS

Illinois Manufacturer Notes Better Trend Since House of Representatives Adopted the Fordney Tariff Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Speaking from the point of view of a manufacturer, George R. Meyercord, president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association, addressing the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at an assembly luncheon yesterday, declared that "the tide has turned in business," with its beginning dating from the first of August. This, he said, was largely predicated on the passage by the House of Representatives of the Fordney Tariff Bill, with its provisions for American valuation on imports, and railway wage reductions pressuring lower rates.

The agricultural district of the west, the speaker said, "is slowly getting out of the doldrums" caused by the deflation process. The farmer is one of the most vitally interested in the lowering of freight charges, the high rates having made it prohibitive to buy many articles of equipment.

While on the question of railway rates, Mr. Meyercord set down his opinion of what is essential to a conclusion of the issue.

"First and foremost," he said, "the five railway brotherhoods, representing the train operating crews, will have to learn that their leadership is wrong and that their entire policy of coercion of the government must cease. They must be taught a lesson and a permanent one."

"Secondly, the government, through the Railroad Labor Board, must permit manufacturing interests to appear before that body and present proof of what private enterprise can afford to pay and is paying in the way of deflated wages to industrial crafts that are similar to crafts employed by the railroads in their shops."

Function of Board

The Railroad Labor Board must cease functioning in the wage rate making of the class of industrial labor that competes with manufacturing and farm labor."

Mr. Meyercord cited figures showing high wages paid to shop workers on railroads, some of which greatly exceed wages paid to the men doing the more difficult work connected with the actual operation of the lines. He asserted that craft labor must be deflated to correspond with the manufacturing industry.

Stressing the importance of the American valuation clause of the Fordney Tariff Bill, the speaker went into a detailed defense of this plan. He asserted that the administration of customs had always been difficult wherever the duties have been on an ad valorem basis, and that the American valuation plan would prevent under-valuation frauds. Under low valuation a premium was set on the products of low wage countries like Japan, employing child labor.

"The only safe standard of monetary value in the world," Mr. Meyercord said, "is the American dollar, and it seems incomprehensible to me how anyone can contend for a moment that there is not more stability in the one standard commodity produced under the American dollar than to try to reconcile the values of chinaware, for argument's sake, produced under the unit of value of the pound sterling, the German mark, the French franc, the Italian lire or the Japanese yen. Endless confusion must be the lot of treasury experts attempting to reconcile the value of these conflicting currencies."

Effect of Exchange

"It is undoubtedly true that some foreign manufacturers are exacting the full value of the depreciated currency and basing their calculations on the American dollar. It is also true, and I can prove from our own records of importations, that others do not advance the bids in the home currency anywhere near the ratio of the drop in the exchange value of that currency. Oftentimes the foreigner himself, as I can prove from bids received, tenders his bid in the American dollar, as he is afraid to quote in his home currency.

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The National Livestock Board of Directors, the establishment of which is the object of the committee of 15, is to cooperate with all existing live-stock producers' organizations in the development of this marketing plan.

RAILWAY ACT CONSTRUED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Provisions for the transportation act guaranteeing railroads generally against losses in operations for the six months of 1920 following relinquishment of government control,

were held by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday not to apply to the Chicago, New York and Boston Refrigerator Company, a subsidiary of the Grand Trunk Railroad. The decision was said to be the first rendered by the commission in considering the claims filed by a number of private car and railroad facility corporations, and it was indicated that it might establish a precedent.

MARKET CHANCES IN ASIAN FIELDS

Walter H. Rastall Points to Asia and British India as Great Markets in Which Conditions Are Rapidly Stabilizing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Support for the Smoot sales tax, supported by House Republican leaders, melted away yesterday before the determined attacks of Senate opponents. When it was finally allowed to come to a vote early in the evening, only 23 of its friends stood by it to the last, while 43 opposing

the tide was already turning when Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who led the fight against the sales tax, cleared away all doubts of the eventual outcome by denouncing it in the name of the farmers and Labor.

Even in the face of House opposition, the sales tax had a fair chance of adoption before the opening of the debate upon it earlier in the afternoon, when its supporters were confronted with the charge of Mr. Lenroot that the farmer and Labor organizations of the country were opposed to a sales tax, and that the ultimate consumer would have to bear the brunt of the burden, their ranks quickly thinned.

Burden on Consumer

Senator Lenroot challenged senators to show that the sales tax did not fall unequally upon the man with a small salary as against the man with a larger income. He also contended that a tax of 1 per cent on the gross incomes of manufacturers would be burdensome under present conditions and would only serve to pass it on to the consumer in increased cost of living.

Opposition of House Republican leaders, who served notice on Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Finance Committee, that under no circumstances would the House agree to the sales tax, was denounced by Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, its sponsor in the Senate.

"It comes with bad grace for any member of the House to say that the Senate cannot pass any legislation it may deem fitting and proper," said Senator Smoot. He challenged the accuracy of the report that Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, had joined with Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in opposing the sales tax, as stated by Senator Penrose.

"It comes with bad grace for any member of the House to say that the Senate cannot pass any legislation it may deem fitting and proper," said Senator Smoot. He challenged the accuracy of the report that Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, had joined with Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in opposing the sales tax, as stated by Senator Penrose.

Practically all of the industrial machinery shipped to the Philippines Islands, he said, originates in the United States, while 70 per cent of the imports of Japan in this line are from this country. The great markets of British India and the Dutch East Indies, however, are a new development. Imports of British India in industrial machinery jumped several times between 1915 and 1918, and the experience in the Dutch East Indies is somewhat similar.

"There has been an important change in the policies of those controlling the destinies of India," Mr. Rastall asserted. "Before the war it seemed that India was reserved as a producer of raw material for manufacture in the United Kingdom. Now it seems to have been decided that India shall be thoroughly industrialized, and efforts are being made by business men, the political authorities and those interested in both the United Kingdom and India to thoroughly organize the industries."

Bonus Called Unconstitutional

"With the sales tax disposed of, the chief obstacle in the way of the final passage of the tax bill is the bonus amendment of Senator Reed. Like the sales tax bill it will be rejected.

Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, has just received from experts of the Department of Justice an informal opinion, which he will present to the Senate, confirming his contentions that the Reed proposal to pay a bonus from the proceeds of an excess profits tax is unconstitutional.

More than 25 cases involving this legal point furnish the basis for this opinion, among them being the recent decision of the New York Court of Appeals, because the state constitution specifically provides against appropriating public funds for private use.

These experts contend that there is no analogy between Senator Reed's plan and the present system of pensioning war veterans, because the Reed plan, they argue, is levied on a particular class for the benefit of another class.

"Looking to the merits of Senator Reed's amendment, it is perfectly clear that no legal obligation rests upon the United States to grant the veterans a gratuity of the character mentioned," reads the informal opinion.

The United States is today the greatest exporter of industrial equipment and will continue to be, and in the market for power machinery, alone, her opportunity is world-wide.

Resources of India

Resources in the ground as well as large agricultural possibilities, added to the trend of industrialization, Mr. Rastall said, point to a rapid and varied development. Quantities of American machinery of many types will be required in this connection.

Mr. Rastall cited as significant figures recently received from London showing that for the six months ending June, 1920, issues of new capital floated on the London market for enterprises in India and Ceylon totaled 1,514,000. For the six months ending June, 1920, this figure rose to 3,500,000, and for the six months ending June, 1921, totaled 14,638,000.

Speaking generally with regard to the plans of his division, Mr. Rastall emphasized the need of "personal touch" between the prospective exporter and the agent abroad. American salesmanship and advertising methods are the great need, he said, and with them there is no fear of unmeetable competition. The United States is today the greatest exporter of industrial equipment and will continue to be, and in the market for power machinery, alone, her opportunity is world-wide.

FISCAL ESTIMATES CUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Estimated expenditures of the government for the fiscal year 1922 are now placed at \$3,940,000,000, a reduction of \$84,000,000 from the August 10 estimate of \$4,034,000,000. President Harding has informed Congress in a letter to Speaker Gillett. The new estimate was presented by the President in connection with deficiency estimates of appropriations of \$187,922,576.74 which, Mr. Harding said, were taken into consideration in arriving at the new estimates for 1922 expenditures.

LANDS FOR SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tracts of land in Wyoming aggregating 2292 acres will be thrown open to entry by former service men for 63 days from December 30, 1921, the Department of the Interior announced yesterday. Most of the land was described as having "practically no agricultural value" but as possible for use as grazing acreage.

MACHINERY BLDG

BOSTON

10 A.M.—10 P.M.

ADMISSION 55c

Including War Tax

Personal Direction Chester L. Campbell

TRADE CENTER IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC

Successive Australian Governments, It Is Stated, Have Failed to Comprehend the Commonwealth's Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—"We have so built a wall around our land that men must stand on tip-toe to see the big world outside at all," says an editorial article in a leading Australian daily, and the apparent truth thus expressed has direct application to the policy of the Commonwealth in regard to the trade of the South Pacific. A change in this policy is now foreseen.

Successive governments have absolutely failed to understand the position of the Commonwealth in relation to the enormous island territories lying within comparatively easy steaming distance of its shores, and when the Interstate Commission was asked to report on British and Australian trade in the South Pacific, the Minister responsible rendered the extraordinary decision that it was unnecessary for the commission to leave Australia. Recent developments, including the results of an imposition of duty on Fijian bananas, have finally brought home in a measure the necessity for ameliorative action.

Senator Russell, speaking in the Senate as a member of the federal Ministry, announced that when the present tariff schedule has been disposed of by the Ministry will consider the fiscal attitude toward the islands in the Pacific and especially toward those territories over which the Commonwealth has control. At present Australia has a tariff which penalizes not only British and foreign island territories but even those held under mandate.

A subsidy is paid to one Australian shipping firm but that firm has practically eliminated Sydney from its island operations, pointing out that industrial conditions have been mainly responsible for this action.

The Lessons of Fiji

Recently Fiji protested forcibly again; the increase of duty on bananas, which was regarded as prohibitive, the president of the Suva Chamber of Commerce declaring that the Australian tariff imposed a heavy duty on almost everything produced in the Fijian Islands, despite the implication contained in the previous declaration by the Australian Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, of a Monroe Doctrine for the Pacific. The effect of the Commonwealth tariff, said the president, would probably go a long way toward destroying entirely the trade between Fiji and Australia.

Thousands of pounds' worth of orders have been transferred by Fijian merchants from Sydney to Auckland, New Zealand, and what is much more serious, the government of Fiji has arranged for a direct and regular cargo service between Fiji and the United Kingdom, by way of Panama Canal. The extraordinary fact in connection with this new service, which will help to make Fiji a center of South Pacific trade, is the fact that the Commonwealth's own steamship line is providing the ships. As another step toward Fijian control of Southern Pacific trade, the government of that British colony proposes to remodel its customs tariff so as to give a substantial preference to British goods. Even if Fijian people do not boycott Australian goods indefinitely, the feeling engendered between two outlying parts of the British Empire is unfortunate.

The trade of the South Pacific, or, as it is often termed, the Western Pacific, may be judged by pre-war figures. In 1913 the total inward trade of the South Pacific represented approximately £3,651,492 in value, of which the British Island possessions represented £1,486,235 and British New Guinea £218,322, the two making a total of £1,704,558. Foreign island possessions had an inward trade of £1,346,984 and German New Guinea's inward commerce was approximately £450,000 (including the associated islands). The New Hebrides' inward trade was estimated at £150,000.

The total exports from the islands in the same year represented £4,389,122, the British Island possessions exporting products of the value of £2,113,140. British New Guinea sent out £128,016, foreign island possessions £1,372,966, German New Guinea and associated islands £592,000, and the New Hebrides £168,000. These figures would need to be greatly revised today in view of Japanese development of the Marshall and Caroline Islands. French activity in the New Hebrides, and Fiji's bid for trade as an island center.

Australia's Share

Australia's share of the South Pacific trade in 1913 can only be estimated, the value of total imports being about £1,263,841, of which British island possessions were represented by £850,369 (Fiji, £570,550), British New Guinea by £90,332 and foreign by £64,321. With the exception of the Caroline Islands, which sent goods to the value of £20,117, very little imports came from the German possessions.

The exports from Australia to the South Pacific Islands for 1913 represented £1,238,879, of which sum £604,511 consisted of articles of European and other manufacture transported from Australia. Fiji took £424,155 worth of goods, included in which were transhipped goods of the value of £150,312. New Caledonia imported £150,320, British New Guinea £137,267, the Bismarck Archipelago £65,262, and the New Hebrides £26,354.

New Zealand's trade with the South

Pacific Islands in 1913 was as follows: total imports, £918,258 (Fiji sending products of the value of £346,493); total exports, £255,063 (including exports to Fiji of the value of £88,789). New Zealand's chief island export trade was to Fiji, the Friendly or Tonga Islands, Samoa, and the Society or Tahiti group.

In view of Fiji's present attitude toward Australia it may be noted that in 1913 32.60 per cent of her total imports came from the Commonwealth and 8.03 from New Zealand. Australian sent to Fiji £26,141 worth of timber, £47,754 of flour and its products, nearly £19,000 of textiles, apparel and drapery; also quantities of hardware, machinery, coal and meats. New Zealand meats were favored in Fiji, also New Zealand timber and cement, and New Zealand coal was only second to meats on the list of exports to Suva, the capital.

Products of the Pacific

The Interstate Commission, in its valuable but necessarily restricted report, deals in some detail with such Pacific products as arrowroot, betchum-de-mer (the sea slug known as trepang), kapok, nutmegs, oranges, peanuts, pearls and pearl shell, phosphates and guano, rice, sandalwood, soy beans, sweet potatoes, tortoise shell, and vanilla. The king of all, however, is copra, the dried kernel of the coconut. In the Solomon Islands the export of ivory nuts, used largely for the manufacture of buttons and other small articles formerly made from bone or ivory, is second only to copra. In some of the islands the cultivation of cotton is being pursued with success. In Fiji sugar and bananas are rich sources of wealth.

The commission declares that the South Pacific Islands will have a high future value as contributors to the world's supply of food stores, as every kind of tropical product will grow easily. The huge supplies of phosphate at Nauru and Ocean Island are sufficiently well known.

The variety of governments on the islands under the British flag is recognized by the commission, which regrets the lack of cohesion and unity of policy and declares that the question of uniformity in government must be settled; the plan is a joint inquiry by representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

Methods to prevent the decrease of the native population; the substitution of one European language, preferably English, for the great varieties of dialects now spoken; a decided policy in regard to the provision of suitable labor; uniformity on land questions; and the establishment of commercial wireless telegraphy stations at points throughout the Pacific are recommended by the commission.

Subsidies Essential

"With regard to the relation of Australian shipping to the development of the Pacific," says the report to the Commonwealth Parliament, "the commission is satisfied that, without considerable subsidies, it would be impossible in the future to develop inter-island trade, or trade between the Islands and Australia or other parts of the Empire, in competition with other nations, if Australian registered ships are compelled to pay Australian rates of wages and comply with Australian shipping laws."

The commission is satisfied that Australia cannot hope to maintain its existing trade with the islands unless it also maintains adequate shipping connections. The control of the Pacific trade will undoubtedly be in the hands of the nation which can supply the cheapest freight, and can give the greatest facilities to the importing of goods required in the islands, and the exporting of copra.

"In order that British and Australian ships should be able to better compete with foreign vessels, it has been suggested," says the report, "that no foreign vessel engaged in Pacific trade which is subsidized should be allowed to take or bring cargo to or from an Australian port in competition with British ships not equivalently subsidized, and that British ships should be protected from the competition of foreign ships which give special facilities for through bills of lading, in which may be included reduced railway freights for exports."

As the federal government may rely upon the commission's report, in some measure at least, it is interesting to note that the commission pointed out that "the Commonwealth could, with considerable commercial advantage, afford to allow nearly all the productions of the Pacific Islands to be admitted free. Such a development would tend not only to keep the present trade but, in the future, would greatly tend to increase the island trade with Australia."

To this the commission adds that British and Australian manufacturers must awaken to the fact that they have not catered for a large proportion of the cheaper goods used in the South Pacific, and if competition in these cheaper lines is to be attempted successfully the manufacturer must show a greater adaptability and a greater capacity to meet the requirements and even the fancies of South Pacific customers.

CANADIAN NON-PARTY LEAGUE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—A new National Service League has been formed with its headquarters in Toronto. The league, which will take a very active part in the forthcoming Dominion general election, is to be a non-party organization which will make its appeal for support on the ground that a most serious danger confronts Canada in the event of free trade or any drastic reduction in the tariff. The league, which is composed to a large extent of returned officers and returned soldiers, is pledged to support a reasonable protective tariff, sufficient to enable Canadian manufacturers, as well as Canadian farmers and other producers, to compete in the Canadian market on at least equal terms with those of other nations.

ANTI-DUMPING BILL AMENDED IN BRITAIN

Amendments in House of Lords Were Disagreed to by Lower House as Measure Had Been Certified as a Money Bill

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The Constitution of Great Britain, loosely woven as it is, does not always run smoothly, and the amendments of the House of Lords to the Industries Bill, more popularly known as the "Anti-Dumping Bill," were formally disagreed to by the House of Commons. The democratic chamber in rejecting the Lords' alterations to their bill rallied upon their ancient rights and privileges, rather than upon the Parliament Act of 1909, which is known as the Veto Act. Under this measure the Speaker of the House of Commons was empowered to certify certain bills as "money bills" and such certified measures could eventually be placed on the statute book in spite of any opposition from the Upper Chamber.

The Industries Bill bore the Speaker's certification, but, despite this fact, the Lords amended it. Two courses were left open to the Lower Chamber in order to push the measure through the "Gilded Chamber." The first was to rely upon the Parliament act. Under that statute, however, it would have been necessary for the Commons to have adjourned the session for a month. It was therefore decided not to invoke the aid of this statute, but to base the rejection of the Lords' amendments upon the ancient and admitted privilege of the Lower Chamber in regard to a money bill. The Lords thereupon decided not to insist upon their amendments, and thus what appeared at one time as likely to develop into another acute crisis between the two houses quietly subsided.

An Innovation

The controversy was especially interesting for two reasons. In the first place it marked the first occasion upon which the Lords had ventured to amend a certified bill passed up to them, and in the second place it incidentally drew from Lord Emmott, who, when in the Lower Chamber, was so stalwart a supporter of the Parliament bill, a tribute when he testified to the high position which the House of Lords now held in the Kingdom.

The story of the Lords as a legislative body is a very long and ancient one, but, although it goes back much further than the reign of King John, it may be said that the first great political development in the history of England was when that monarch, by the armed dross of his barons, was coerced into signing that most famous of all documents of liberty, the Magna Charta, in the meadow of Runnymede. In the fourteenth clause of the charter the King promised to summon the General Council which was necessary to vote supplies. King John undertook this duty by stating that, "We shall cause the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, and Greater Barons to be summoned by our letters, and we shall cause our sheriffs and bailiffs to summon generally all other who hold us in chief."

This clause may be said to be the origin of the House of Lords and the latter part seems to foreshadow the House of Commons. The House of Lords has today a membership of over 600, but is reduced to workable proportions by the fact that many peers abstain from appearing at Westminster unless the occasion is very special, when they appear in force from their country fastnesses and after solemnly registering their vote on the important question of the hour, return to their estates. When the parliamentary crisis was at its height these selfsame peers from the country were referred to by their opponents as "backwoodsman"—a term which, it must be confessed, appeared singularly appropriate.

Queen Elizabeth Tolerant

The present number of the House of Lords has increased very considerably since 1257, when seven earls and 41 barons were summoned to Parliament. Queen Elizabeth's attitude towards the House of Lords was tolerant, but condescending, and, although she treated them with a certain measure of respect, they were given to understand most distinctly their limitations. Toward the House of Commons this august lady was openly contemptuous, and was in the habit of reproving the "audacious, arrogant and presumptuous folly of those who, by superfluous speeches, spend much time in meddling with matters neither pertaining to them nor within the capacity of their understanding."

Through all the talk of the abolition of the House of Lords most people have forgotten that that Assembly was once abolished. In the time of King Charles the two Houses appeared

on excellent terms—so much so that the Lords passed a resolution that notwithstanding some discoveries they could never suspect that the House of Commons, composed of so many gentlemen of ancient families, could do any act to prejudice the ancient nobility."

The reply, which came a little later, was terse and devastating, and was in the form of a resolution by the House of Commons to the effect that "the House of Peers in Parliament was useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." The result of this move was that the House of Lords ceased to exist for 11 years, although there was actually during this period a second chamber in which several peers sat. The monarchy was, of course, also temporarily abolished.

With the restoration a great reaction set in and both the Crown and the House of Lords were restored, but the Commons were the only taxing body. Many attempts had been made to reform the Lords, by Lord Russell in 1869, Lord Salisbury in 1888, and Lord Rosebery in 1894 and 1898, but all failed.

The great threat held over the Lords by the various governments to which they were opposed was to create sufficient numbers to pass their legislation, and thus flood the Upper Chamber. This threat reached its climax when the Parliament bill was forced through the Lords by the threat of a wholesale creation of 300 peers.

NEEDS OF BRITISH ROAD TRANSPORT

Writer Sees Necessity of Some Simple System of Charges for All Normal Merchandise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—With the passing of the touring season, and the consequent release of thousands of passenger vehicles, motor coach proprietors are faced with the problem of utilizing their staff and equipment on other services. An attempt is being made by a few companies to prolong the passenger-carrying season by fitting weather-proof bodies to their coaches and running fast week-end services from the larger towns to coast holiday resorts. There is a growing feeling, too, that an increasing proportion of the traveling public will prefer the open road even at higher rates, provided they can enjoy reasonable security against inclement weather.

To test this, one company has constructed and sent on a trial tour a powerful saloon-bodied coach of entirely new design, running on large pneumatic tires and giving ample room for movement for the passengers. Reports to hand state that this latest development of the coach builder's art is a revelation in comfortable road travel.

The general movement, however, is toward freight-carrying, and a rates war on the railway companies, which are already preparing for the competition and are confident that the road vehicles cannot beat them. The road transport companies, on the other hand, believe that on certain journeys, because of their ability to carry goods from door to door, or from factory to dock, they can show a saving in time and cost. This is especially important with goods that are easily injured in handling. It is generally admitted, however, among the larger road transport concerns that the present individualistic scramble for quick profits will not succeed, and will eventually have to give way to highly organized services over the principal routes, eliminating empty journeys and lost time.

One of the chief factors operating against road transport is the chaotic system of charges. Even for similar work different firms will quote prices that vary beyond all reason. This is due partly to the uncertainty of return loads, and partly to the time factor and fluctuations in labor costs, all of which vary considerably compared with the costs for railway freight carrying. It is certain, however, that road transport will never become popular until a business man who wishes to convey his goods from one place to another can know exactly what he will be charged for their transport by road, as surely or more surely than he knows the rail charge.

In spite of the collection and delivery charges, or special rates and other complications in estimating the cost of rail-borne goods, it is not at present possible to compare rail charges with road charges without the trouble and delay of special quotations, except, of course, where there are fixed contracts. Various schemes have been suggested to rectify this defect, but nothing so far proposed has met with general approval. Yet it ought not to be beyond the capacity of those engaged regularly in freight-carrying by road to devise some system of charges for the carriage of all normal merchandise.

Eventually some standardized list of charges will have to be adopted. Meanwhile the development of road transport in Britain is seriously hampered by the chaos and uncertainty of the present lack of system.

The Fundamental Idea

If the fundamental idea underlying the industrial councils warrants support in the case of a powerful organization such as the miners or the engineers, then it must needs be championed in the case of the dressmakers, chain makers, paper box makers, and many others but indifferently organized. Surely the leader writer who, endeavoring to discredit the boards, is already applicable to those industries covered by the trade boards. It is because the writer places his confidence in arbitration as a means of avoiding disputes, because he has never ceased, in season or out, to advocate the formation of joint committees of employers and workmen on the Whitely plan, that exception must be taken to the general attitude of the press on this question.

LAND FUND OVERSUBSCRIBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Sir William Mackenzie, railroad constructor and financier, who has just returned to Toronto after visiting England, is of the opinion that it would be a good thing for Canada to abolish income tax. He avows he is not thinking of himself in making this suggestion.

"If Canada wiped out the income tax, she would get new money and more people," said Sir William. "It is a great opportunity. Taxation and the rate of exchange is bothering all countries. Capital will flow to the country that imposes the least penalties. It was lucky for Canada that she borrowed almost all her money at home. We have no great foreign debts like those that are pressing some countries."

When asked how he would raise the money for revenue, Sir William replied that he would impose a sales tax to keep the tariff up. A sales tax was a good way to raise money because everybody had to buy something. He said Brazil was a favorable place, for capital because foreign capital is treated well there. The rate of exchange was, however, very much against Brazil. Canada, he asserted, is in as good a position as any country today and could attract people and money by abolishing the income tax.

BRITISH OPPOSITION TO TRADE BOARDS

Writer Analyzes Standpoints of Various Opponents to Boards, Which Were Set Up by Mr. Churchill in 1909

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

Troubles Times

London, England.—Critics of the existing order of society can make out a better case than usual in justification of the assertion that there is a well-organized conspiracy to reduce the standard of living of the lowest-paid workers, in consequence of the campaign against the trade boards.

With the restoration a great reaction set in and both the Crown and the House of Lords were restored, but the Commons were the only taxing body. Many attempts had been made to reform the Lords, by Lord Russell in 1869, Lord Salisbury in 1888, and Lord Rosebery in 1894 and 1898, but all failed.

The great threat held over the Lords by the various governments to which they were opposed was to create sufficient numbers to pass their legislation, and thus flood the Upper Chamber.

The strongest indictment against the trade boards is that they have been successful in preventing unscrupulous employers from exploiting unprotected men, women and children.

The leader writer of the yellow press may object to it being said that way, and prefer to attribute their hostility to other causes, principally that the wages made compulsory by the boards render the several industries economically impossible to carry on, owing to their inability to compete successfully with foreign competition. The gaunt specter of the foreigner is always present, be it coal, cotton, or steel.

Leaders in Campaign

It is unfortunate in a way that the leaders in the campaign against the trade boards have been the drapers, originally supported by the grocers, for both classes of employers can congratulate themselves as having done well during the past five years or so. To talk of being compelled to pay a wage that split ruin to the industry is hypocrisy and cant in the face of the balance sheets and dividends declared. In common with every other section of industry it may be that, at the moment, they are feeling the draft; if the wages are too high, the correct procedure is to submit the question for the consideration of the boards just as a hundred and one other trades have had the common sense to do—to refer the proposed readjustment of wages to their respective joint industrial councils.

For it has to be clearly understood, although the press almost without exception conveniently forget to state, that a trade board is a kind of Whitely Council, only more so; for behind any award as to rates of wages there stands the majesty of the law. The award is binding both upon employers and work people; what so many earnest and disinterested reformers would rejoice to see applied to the railways and mines for instance—is already applicable to those industries covered by the trade boards. It is because the writer places his confidence in arbitration as a means of avoiding disputes, because he has never ceased, in season or out, to advocate the formation of joint committees of employers and workmen on the Whitely plan, that the weakness of their composition, must have traded upon the ignorance of the public in matters regarding arbitration tribunals. According to this authority, the fact

PORTUGAL AND THE MONARCHIST GROUP

Embarassing Economic Situation With Which Country Is Faced Reacts to a Certain Extent on Safety of the Republic

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LISBON, Portugal.—Intending revolutionaries in Portugal should realize the most important fact that, however desirable a revolution of some kind may be, it is quite essential to succeed that it should be well and thoroughly backed by strong and reliable elements enjoying a full measure of prestige, and that the movement throughout should be well organized and carried through with vim and veracity. In such circumstances, assuming that the right views were held by the revolutionaries, the prospects of success in certain circumstances might be considered good.

But just because the great majority of the Portuguese are to the uttermost tired of modern politics and systems of government, it does not follow that the politicians are not strongly entrenched and will be most difficult to move. Prestige, organization, sincerity, enthusiasm, and the right declarations and desires may move them, and nothing else will. There has just been the most absolute demonstration of the truth of these maxims for intending revolutionaries by the complete and rather stupid failure of a movement of a very mixed and doubtful description, declared in some quarters to have had the ideal of a combination of the best military and civil discontentants before it. It collapsed like a damp squib on the government just getting up and showing itself to the revolutionaries. Most people in the capital and the country knew nothing of it in spite of hints at what was coming that had appeared in some of the daily newspapers.

The correspondent in previous dispatches has made it clear that such a movement was on the way. More extraordinary still, the Premier, Anthony Grano, in the course of a statement he made only three or four days before the revolutionary people began to get busy, hinted that he knew much about it, and also—such is the state of things in this country—he indicated that sections of his own party desired that he should proclaim himself dictator in order to prevent another revolution. The Premier, however, did not think this course advisable for the present.

Land Question Diminished

In the course of this remarkable statement Mr. Grano said that the subject of public order and its maintenance in the country was not such a troublesome thing at the present moment as it had been in the more or less immediate past. This, however, is not to say that it may not become as bad as ever at very short notice, and Oporto is more or less always in a state of effervescence. Mr. Grano said that only in the Alentejo—and the south—does the land question now exist, and the pressure of economic difficulties is only felt in cities where industrial beginnings are being made. He said that any movement directed toward a great political change that was not supported by the Democrats was probably a matter for the attention of the authorities. The leaders of the Democratic Party desired to prevent the party from becoming entangled in any revolutionary movement, but there were some sections of it that had maintained that a dictatorship was necessary, and had even suggested to him, Mr. Grano, that he should assume such an office as a check upon further revolutionary movements. It was clear, however, that Republican sentiment would not tolerate the establishment of a dictatorship, as was sufficiently evinced in the cases of Pimenta de Castro and Sidonio Pais.

It had been stated as an accusation against the present government that it had permitted religious and political demonstrations, and as to that he would say that the object of the Republic was not to persecute religious and political ideas unless they were dangerous to the state, and in his judgment the worst enemies of the republic at the present time were the professional agitators. The authorities in Lisbon had the maintenance of public order in their own control; and the people generally were not concerning themselves very much with all the rumors that were afloat.

Premier's Optimism

The Premier went on from one point of optimism to another, endeavoring to indicate that things were not nearly so bad as they had been made out to be, despite the fact that this was only a few days after the discovery of the terrible joke perpetrated on the country by the organizers of the \$50,000,000 loan affair, and just on the eve of one of the attempted revolutions, poor things though they were. He said that the government was glad to feel that it had now started on a period of reduced expenditure and increased income. During the last financial year the state had been the losers to the extent of 60,000 contos, on account of the artificial price at which, for political reasons, bread was being sold. As things stood at the present time, and with the escudo at sixteen according to the existing rate of exchange, half of this loss might be removed if the exchange could be increased to ten cents, which he considered possible, and the entire loss wiped out in the course of a few months.

The governmental decree that had recently been issued on the subject of speculating on the exchange, which had been so expensive and so ruinous to the best interests of the country, made it possible to inflict heavy punishments on such speculators. The government likewise was doing its ut-

MASONRY'S PLACE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Sir Robert Kennedy Finds Craft of Great Benefit to English-Speaking Residents There

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland—Doagh has been holding high Masonic festival. It has indulged in the luxury of a three days bazaar, instituted for the purpose of paying off the debt on its Masonic hall. It was presided over by Sir Robert Baird, deputy grand first principal of the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Antrim, who was accompanied by Lady Baird. A Masonic procession was formed and the brethren, wearing their regalia, presented an imposing appearance as they marched to the marquee.

J. Milne Barbour, deputy lieutenant, who opened the bazaar, said he valued his position in Masonry more than any of the compliments his friends had bestowed upon him. Masonry appealed to him because it never embarked upon the stormy subject of politics. There were certain precepts which they strove all the time to carry out, which, whether Masonic or political, were very good ones to stand by. They always claimed that the two shining jewels of their order were charity and benevolence, and it was in the practice of those virtues that they had met. On the second day the bazaar was opened by J. Stouppé, F. McCance, deputy lieutenant, and on the third day by Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, when Sir Robert Kennedy presided.

Four Years a Mason

Sir Robert, by the way, has just been relating some of his 40 years' Masonic experiences. He was initiated in County Down, but for 20 years his diplomatic career took him into the countries of the Near and Far East where it was not possible for him to continue with any activity his Masonic career. In 1906, however, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to one of the most rising of the River Plate republics in South America, and at the capital, Montevideo, where he resided, he found Freemasonry in full swing. There were lodges in which the ritual, closely resembling the Irish, was carried out in the Spanish language, and he thought it remarkable that those Spanish-speaking lodges flourished in a country where the state religion was one whose church in the British Isles and America, for reasons which he never understood, looked with disapproval upon Freemasonry.

Although he was not a member of one of those Spanish-speaking lodges, he found one among them which was very important—the Acacia, working under the Grand Lodge of England. The members of it were all either Englishmen who had gone out to Montevideo for business or professional purposes, or the sons and descendants of Englishmen who had married Spanish-speaking wives. He was the first British minister at Montevideo to join the Acacia Lodge, of which he became the master. The lodge flourished to such an extent that they founded a second one, called the Silver River Lodge. It was his privilege to help to initiate his colleague, the British Minister at Buenos Aires, Sir Reginald Tower. Then they founded the Santa Rosa Lodge, of which Sir Reginald Tower became the master.

English-Speaking Communities

That was his experience of the success of Freemasonry in South America. His reason for supporting the order so keenly was because he found it was of inestimable benefit to all the members of English-speaking communities, numbering many thousands, both in Montevideo and in Buenos Aires. There they were able to keep alive in their hearts the ideals which they learned at home, and to have impressed upon them the great Masonic virtues of prudence, temperance and justice, and that the brightest Masonic ornaments were benevolence and charity. In those circumstances he believed was a power for good in those republics. There were many proofs that not only was Freemasonry a symbolic order but that it was a practical order.

One of the largest Masonic services ever held in County Armagh has just been held in Richill Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the Richill Lodge, No. 328, and the direction of the master, William McNally. Brethren assembled in large numbers from Castleblayney, Monaghan, Dungannon, Keady, Markethill, Newry, Portadown, Lurgan, Tandragee, Belfast, Caledon, Glasslough, Loughgall, and Tarcashan. Every available seat in the church was occupied. The procession was headed by Maj. E. J.

FALL FOOTWEAR

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Richardson, deputy grand master of the Province. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Stanley Thompson of Dungannon.

AUSTRALIA DENIES FAULTY SHIPBUILDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Australia—Replies to critics who have alleged faulty constructional work on new steamers of the Commonwealth Government Line, A. Poyton, federal Minister in charge of shipbuilding, denies that serious defects have been discovered in the construction of "E" class steamers and that they have been fitted with expensive refrigerating plant.

The Minister asserts that these vessels have been built in accordance with Lloyd's highest class for this type of ship and have been granted a certificate to this effect. Moreover, the refrigerating plant was small for the purpose of carrying ship's provisions and the plants were identical with those installed in steamers belonging to private Australian companies. One or two minor defects had been discovered in the installations, but they had been remedied and the cost of making the small necessary alterations had not been a very serious matter. In one case the insulated chambers had been practically remodeled and rebuilt after the first trip of the steamer, but this had been entirely due to the fact that the management of the Commonwealth Line desired that the chamber should comply with certain conditions which the original plant was never designed for and intended to meet.

Referring to other criticisms, the Minister said that of the three steamers at Williamstown only one was undergoing any alteration at all, and that was a small addition to the freezing chamber. Moreover, the "E" class steamers have been built in line with the requirements of the Navigation Act, and the several minor alterations made had been carried out at the request of the medical officer who inspected the vessels on behalf of the navigation authorities.

Replies to questions in the Senate, Senator Pearce, representing the government, gave the following dead-weight ton cost of Commonwealth steamers of the "D" and "E" classes: Dromana, £29 9s. 1d.; Dumosa, £30 4s. 3d.; Emilia, £29 7s. 2d.; Dundula, £29 17s. 9d.; Delungra, £29 17s. 5d.; Dinoza, £29 17s. 5d.; Dilga, £29 17s. 5d.; Engogera, Eurelia, and Tjomanga, estimated cost, £29 10s. a ton.

USE OF FILMS ON CANADIAN STEAMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—After much careful preparation, the steamship Maitland, which sailed recently from Montreal for Liverpool, inaugurated the use of motion pictures aboard Canadian Pacific liners. On this trip 8000 feet of film were shown at various times during the trip, both in the cabin and in the third-class quarters. The most modern type of projecting machine has been secured in sufficient quantities for installation on all of the trans-Atlantic steamships of the Canadian Pacific. Immigrants on their way to Canada will now have the opportunity of acquiring a definite knowledge of the country for which they are bound, and tourists and other passengers will find in the films an additional diversion during the trip.

This innovation is the result of cooperation between the Canadian Pacific steamships and the passenger and the colonization and development departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is believed that these motion pictures, which will be distinctly Canadian, will be highly satisfactory means of advertising Canada. The films are of Canadian manufacture, the product of one of the newest of the Dominion's industries. Though the pictures shown at the outset are of the type usually termed "educational" and "scenic" in their appeal, it is intended later to vary the program with comic and feature films of other origin, which will compare favorably with those shown in the best theaters.

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VICEROY REVIEWS THE MOPLAH RIOTS

Lord Reading Says It Is Obvious Ground Had Been Carefully Prepared to Create Atmosphere Favoring Disturbance

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—India has witnessed the final suppression of the Mooplah rebellion. The disturbances lasted about a fortnight and resulted in considerable loss and serious destruction to crops and to property. Few military forces were available for the restoration of order, so that the Suffolk regiment had to be brought from a distant center, such as Jubulpore—about 900 miles away as the crow flies. Strong forces of military converged on Turaungar, where a large force of rebels gathered. The Mooplahs, after defending themselves for some time, rushed out of the mosque and charged the besieging forces with fanatical zeal. Twenty-four rebels were killed and 42, including Ali Musalai, the principal leader, surrendered. The British losses were three killed and five wounded. This fight took the heart out of the insurgents and the remainder of the operations consisted of cavalry drives through the forest area and the rounding up of large numbers of rebels.

Having summarized the course of events, Lord Reading went on to add: "Those who are responsible for causing this grave outbreak of crime and violence, must be brought to justice and made to suffer the punishment of the guilty, but apart from direct responsibility can it be doubted that when poor, unfortunate and deluded people are led to believe that they should disregard the law and defy authority, violence and crime must follow? This outbreak is but another instance on a much more serious scale and among a more turbulent and fanatic people of the conditions that have manifested themselves at times in various parts of the country. I ask myself and you and the country generally what else can result from instilling such doctrine into the masses? How can there be peace and tranquility when ignorant people who have no means of testing the truth of the inflammatory and too often deliberately false statements made to them are thus misled by those who understand to provoke violence and disorder. Passions are thus easily excited to unreasoning fury, although I freely acknowledge that the leader of the movement to paralyze authority persistently, and I believe in all earnestness, preaches the doctrine of non-violence, and has even reproved his followers for resorting to it."

"Yet again and again it has been shown that his doctrine is completely forgotten and his exhortations absolutely disregarded when passions are excited, as must inevitably be the consequence among emotional people. There are signs that the activity of the movement or at least of one section of it may take the form of even a more direct challenge to law and order. There has been wild talk of a general policy of disobedience to law. As the head of the government, however, I need not assure you that we shall not be deterred one hairbreadth from doing our duty. Above all we shall continue to enforce the ordinary law and take care that it is respected."

On the Malabar revolt Lord Reading, in addressing the Legislature, had much that was very interesting to say. Up to the present the policy of the government in general sense has been to trust to the common sense of the people and to allow agitators a free hand unless or until an actual breach of the peace occurred. His speech has made it clear that there is going to be a modification of that policy in the near future, in the sense that those responsible for actions likely to cause a breach of the peace will have to give an account of their actions. Very gravely His Excellency alluded to efforts at present unsuc-

cessful to seduce soldiers and police from their duty. Even the saintly Mr. Gandhi will have to realize that very few of the teeming millions of India are capable of his fine idealism and sincerity or have the same extraordinary and passionless control over their sympathies.

Not Symptomatic

As regards Malabar the Viceroy held that the district was not symptomatic of India as a whole, having always been a storm center, but "it is obvious that the ground had been carefully prepared for the purpose of creating an atmosphere favorable to violence and that no effort had been spared to rouse the passions and fury of the Mooplahs. The actual spark which kindled the flame was the resistance by a large and hostile crowd armed with swords and knives to lawful attempt by the police to effect certain arrests of housebreakers. The police would be of no value under the general rule which has been adopted by the Communications Conference that no third nation should be involved in the communications between any two countries.

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Both the British and Japanese Governments continue to maintain their previous attitude of protestation. They warned China against signing the supplementary contract and it now remains to be seen what further steps they will take in the matter. It would seem unreasonable to have China bound by the previous British and Japanese contracts which could never be put into performance and could only result in preventing China from having direct radio communication with the United States.

China has given one more evidence of her adherence to the doctrine of the open door, to the open door of equal opportunity to all nations, even in the face of the protests of two powerful nations with which previous contracts have been made. If this action of the Chinese Government is taken as a precedent, it may have a disturbing influence upon other contracts for exclusive rights made by nations which have at the same time expressed their adherence officially to the open door policy.

CHINA SIGNS FEDERAL WIRELESS CONTRACT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PEKING, China—After long delays due to the protests of the British and Japanese governments, the Board of Communications has at last signed the supplementary agreement with the American company known as the Federal Wireless. It is probable that the consideration which had most weight in the final agreement to sign was the desire to clear up small outstanding questions between China and the United States before the time for the meeting of the Conference on the Limitation of Armament at Washington.

It came also to be known by the Chinese Government that the contracts which had been made with the British and Chinese companies for wireless communication with America would be of no value under the general rule which has been adopted by the Communications Conference that no third nation should be involved in the communications between any two countries. The communication between China and Japan, or between Japan and America, should be controlled only by the two countries involved. The fact was pointed out that at the present time communications between China and Japan are controlled, as far as the cable is concerned, by a Danish company whose contract does not expire for several years. The existence of this undesirable arrangement, which was entered into many years ago, was recognized as no precedent for present action. It would have been impossible under the present rule for the Japanese company, Mitsui & Co., to operate radio communication with America without the consent of the United States Government, and the latter has pledged to the observance of the rule of direct communications with other countries without the intervention of a third party.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR ALL-ENGLISH

Famous Women's Hockey Team Easly Defeats Radcliffe College by the One-Sided Score of 18 Goals to 0 Yesterday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The All-English women's hockey team met Radcliffe College here yesterday in the third game of their New England tour and they won a very one-sided victory by score of 18 to 0. Miss K. E. Lidderdale, their star center forward, did not enter the lineup, Capt. C. J. Gaskell taking her place. Her absence did not seem to affect the playing of the English women at all.

The game was much slower and not nearly as interesting as the one played by Sargent on the previous day. Radcliffe could not seem to offer the necessary opposition to speed the game up and as a result the ball was in Radcliffe territory most of the time and the English forwards seldom had to show what they could do in carrying the ball down the field.

At times Radcliffe put up a very strong defensive game, better than the score would indicate, as the English were continually shooting at the net. Miss Ethel Clarke, who played goal for Radcliffe, gave the best exhibition which has been shown by any American player in the three games played in Greater Boston. She was also given good support by Miss Katherine McCoy, who played at right back.

Radcliffe also had two strong forwards in Miss Elizabeth Bright at left wing and Miss Ethel Emerson at inside left. The other forwards were not nearly as good as these two, and practically all of the advances which were made into English territory during the game were due to the work of these two players. In the second half Miss Bright was moved over to center forward in an effort to improve the whole forward line; but it did not seem to help.

For the English Miss A. F. Willcock at right wing gave another splendid exhibition of playing. She outran her Radcliffe opponent and her handling of the ball was really remarkable. She seldom shot at the goal, but in feeding the ball to the other forwards she gave a splendid exhibition of accuracy. Seldom did she miss the ball and she always seemed to be at just the right spot. Miss C. J. Gaskell played finely at center forward. She not only made half of the goals scored by her side, but she often carried the ball within striking distance and then passed to one of her team mates for the final shot. Mrs. O. E. Ward played strongly on the defensive.

The English players started right in to run up a big score as on the first half they took the ball into the Radcliffe circle, but missed a rather easy goal. A penalty try followed and this was missed, but after the ball had been carried back to the center of the field, the English forwards got together and carried it up again for the first goal of the game. During this period the ball was in Radcliffe territory most of the time.

The English had things all their own way in the second period and they added six goals to their total. This brought the total for the first half up to 11.

The third period found Radcliffe nearly scoring a goal. The forwards carried the ball up the field on the left side of their line and on entering the English circle shot for the goal. Miss M. T. Ames came out of her goal to meet the attack, and the ball rolled past her toward her goal. The ball had little force, however, and the English goal tender was able to catch up with it and drive it to one side. This was the only really serious advance made by Radcliffe.

During the rest of the third period and all of the fourth the ball was in Radcliffe territory. Saturday the English team will play the last of its New England games when it meets Wellesley College at Wellesley, Massachusetts. The summer

ALL-ENGLISH RADCLIFFE
Miss Wilcock, rw. Miss Davis
Mrs. Stewart, if. Mr. Bradley
Miss C. J. Gaskell, cf.
cf. Miss Fletcher, Bright
Miss Clarke, ir. ll. Miss Emerson
Miss Clay, Warner, rw.
Miss Bright, Fletcher
Miss Scarritt, ll. Miss Barrett
Miss Baumann, ch. Miss Locke
Miss Warner, Price, rh. ll. Miss Trask
Miss Ward, rb. Miss McCoy
Miss Price, Clay, rb. ll. Miss Baker
Miss Ames, g. Miss Clarke
SCHOOL-ALL-ENGLISH HOCKEY TEAM 18.
Radcliffe College—Goals—Miss Gaskell
9. Miss Clarke, 6. Mrs. Stewart, 2. Revere—Miss M. A. Gaskell and Miss H. G. Armfield. Time—Four 15m. periods.

WASHINGTON HAS BIG SQUAD OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Despite the fact that football is claiming the greatest amount of attention at Washington University, the minor sports of cross-country running and wrestling are not being neglected. A total of 27 men have reported for the cross-country team, while several candidates are working out daily in the other sport.

Preparations are being made at present for the Missouri Valley Conference cross-country run to be held at Lincoln, Nebraska, November 16. The Washington entry last year would have finished with the leaders had not one of its men dropped out and automatically disqualified the entire team. This year's six is expected to be the strongest ever developed here.

Those out for cross-country include

R. E. Baker '25, Ralph Digby '22, M. E. Duncan '24, A. G. Gallant '24, O. W. George '25, T. W. Harrison '25, R. Hennessy '24, J. B. Kirchner '25, O. C. King '24, J. W. Land '25, D. E. Leverington '23, C. H. Miller '24, J. F. McBarney '25, M. J. O'Neill '25, H. E. Querman '23, H. J. Sarason '24, W. F. Schenck '25, E. C. Stifel '25, E. L. Lyons '25.

While no schedule has been completed for wrestling the present workouts are preliminary to a few competitive events expected for the winter season. G. L. Rider, athletic director, expects to schedule a few wrestling events with the northern colleges of the conference where this sport flourishes. D. O. Meeker '25 is head of the wrestling squad.

OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS MEET

Result of Game Important Factor in Settling Missouri Valley Conference Football Race

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Drake	2	0	1.000
Nebraska	1	0	1.000
Missouri	2	1	.667
Kansas State	2	1	.667
Oklahoma	1	1	.500
Washington	2	2	.500
Iowa State	1	3	.250
Grinnell	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Missouri.—Of paramount importance to football followers in the Missouri Valley Conference this week will be the game between University of Oklahoma and University of Kansas at Norman, Oklahoma. Although both teams have lost one game each, they stand at the top in the championship race, and the defeated team will be entirely put out of the running as far as the pennant is concerned. Although University of Nebraska buried Oklahoma under a 44-to-0 score last Saturday, Nebraska is not being considered as a pennant contender, since her schedule includes only three Missouri Valley games.

Nebraska plays University of Pittsburg this week at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

The other big game of the week in the Conference will be the clash between University of Missouri and Washington University at St. Louis, Missouri. The Washington team upset all forecasts last Saturday by edging out the victor by a 2-to-0 score over Iowa State College. L. E. Wallace '22, center, and Fred Lingeneffler '22, tackle, were both out of the Ames lineup, which, partially accounts for the Washington victory.

Missouri won from Drake University Saturday by a lone touchdown, which came in the first 30 seconds of play. W. E. Kershaw '22 of Missouri, picked up an onside kick, and raced half the length of the field for the tally. A Washington victory this Saturday would therefore put Washington in line for the pennant, since Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma are the three elevens all tied for first place. Each team has lost one Conference game.

Kansas won an easy victory over Kansas State Agricultural College last week, 21 to 7. Since the latter team won a "fluke" victory over Missouri two weeks ago, 7 to 5, a bigger importance is attached to the annual Kansas-Missouri clash on Thanksgiving Day. It has been evident for two weeks or more that the championship final will in all probability be played between the two teams.

Drake and Ames will play at Des Moines this week, and the latter team is expected to destroy all precedent by dropping the victory to Drake. In the last 12 years Drake has won but twice from Ames.

The Kansas State Agricultural College and Grinnell College, the two remaining Valley teams, will meet at Manhattan. The former is picked as an easy winner.

CASTLEMAN HAS A WEAK SQUAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Ohio State University's cross-country team is much weaker than usual this winter, due to the ineligibility of several of the most promising men. The Buckeyes showed their weakness by finishing third in the triangular meet with the University of Illinois and the University of Michigan.

W. M. Wilcox '24 was being counted on by Coach F. R. Castleman as the best runner on the team; but it was found this fall that he lacked one credit of being a sophomore so he cannot compete until mid-year. I. S. Seeds '23, one of the regulars last fall, is not in the university, so the team is further weakened.

Of the present squad L. P. Cranz '22 has the most ability. He is a small man with plenty of determination, but has not enough speed to become an outstanding racer. In the triangular meet he finished eighth of 24 starters. C. J. Greer '23 is a regular this year, but is somewhat lacking in experience and speed.

H. M. Sayre '22 is a veteran and when he rounds into better condition should be valuable to the team, but at present he has not regained his old speed. L. D. McClure '22 is another senior who is expected to do much better in the Western Conference race than he has up to the present time. McClure is small and has a difficult time on a wet field.

Two new men on the squad are C. T. Lisko '24 and W. P. Wittington '24. These two are the best sophomores who have reported but neither has displayed any unusual talent. In fact the squad lacks an outstanding man who can be counted on to place high in a meet.

DRAKE COACHING SYSTEM CHANGED

Oscar Solem and K. L. Wilson Are Coaching the Varsity Football Team This Fall—Many Linemen Are Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Like several other colleges in the Missouri Valley Conference, Drake University begins its football season this year under a new athletic régime with Oscar Solem, who played end on John McGovern's University of Minnesota team of seven and eight years ago, as coach of the football team, and with K. L. Wilson, formerly of University of Illinois, as its director of athletics.

Solem, after his college football days, took up the practice of law, but coached football as a side line. He coached East Des Moines High School for two years, and more recently has been coach at Luther College of Decorah, Iowa, where his team last season lost only one game, by a 14-to-13 score, when the ball was dropped and touched the ground after the touchdown had been made and while the Lutherans were bringing the ball out to kick the goal.

Wilson is to coach track. In addition to his duties as athletic director, and will assist in the coaching of football and basketball. He was a member of the Olympic team which represented the United States at the Antwerp (Belgium) games, and is a middle-distance man of wide repute in western-collegiate circles.

Drake begins its football season with a bountiful supply of backfield candidates but with a dearth of material for the line. In the backfield Ivo Nigremeyer '22 is playing his fourth year at quarterback, having played during the Students Army Training Corps season. Joyce Allen '23, one of the Valley's best halfbacks last year, Brooks Heath '23, Isaac Armstrong '23 and James Shearer '23 are other members of last year's squad who are trying for fullback or halfback positions. In addition the freshman squad of last year has made contributions to the supply of backfield men. Harold Blanchard '24, an all-state high school man, is a strong halfback or fullback, and William Boeller '24, an all-State back of Idaho High School fame, is certain to continue a regular member of the quartet. Robert Peisen, formerly of Cornell College of Mount Vernon, Iowa, works at halfback on the first team intermittently.

The line lost by graduation this year Captain Amme, a tackle, and John Pandy, tackle, guard and end, and Grover Lang, 200-pound guard, and scholastic difficulties have barred Joseph Tilmon '23, a 225-pound guard and an all-State high school man from West Des Moines. Cecil Saar '23, center and guard, Vivian Marsh '23, center and guard, and Howard Denton '23, are the only veterans in the line. Coming up from the freshman team of last year are Albert Krueger '24, who promises to be one of the best tackles in the Valley this fall; Graydon Myers '24, also a tackle, William Goodell '24, a guard and tackle, and John Weakland '23, guard and tackle.

At end the coach has been working Captain Nesco Long '22, who is playing his fourth year because of his participation during the Students Army Training Corps, out of Colby last year, and Howard Sutton '23, a man of little experience but great possibilities. The coach has also been working several of his backfield men, including Shearer, Allen and Peisen, at end.

The backfield is among the lightest in the Valley, but probably among the fastest. The line is inexperienced and none too heavy.

Coach Solem and Director Wilson early expressed themselves frankly before alumni as not expecting the team this fall to make a formidable contender for the Valley title; but as a team which will gain enough in experience this season to make next year's team one of the strongest the college has ever had. The team of this year is, with the exception of two or three men, made up entirely of men who have one or more years to play.

The schedule opened late with the first game taking place October 8. Penn College was the opponent and Drake won, 42 to 0. Following this game Drake showed marked improvement and on the following week won from University of Kansas, 15 to 7. The next week Drake defeated Cornell College, 41 to 0. Last Saturday Drake met the University of Missouri and pleased its followers by holding Missouri to six points, Iowa State to 15, the opposing team tomorrow, and a hard game is expected.

FOOTBALL FIXTURES IN SECOND DIVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England.—A good program of matches is scheduled for decision in the Second Division of the English Association Football League during the month of November. Games which should prove especially interesting are those in which Hull City and Leeds United will meet, on November 19 and 26. The Leeds team was the last in the First and Second divisions to meet with defeat this season, and is a well-balanced side, while Hull City has some reputation for bringing off surprise wins.

Last season, it will be remembered, Hull unexpectedly defeated Crystal Palace in the second round of the competition for the Football Association Cup, and, in the following round, ousted Burnley by 3 to 0. Prior to its games with Hull City, Leeds United

will twice meet Bradford, a side which, with Derby County, was relegated from the First Division at the close of last season. Crystal Palace, which won the championship of the Third Division last season, meets two hard opponents during November in the shape of Clapton Orient and Wolverhampton Wanderers. The Wanderers are capable of playing a very good game indeed, as was shown in 1920-21, when they reached the final round for "the cup," being defeated therein by Tottenham Hotspur, the latter scoring the only goal of the match. The fixtures are as follows:

November 5—Bristol City vs. Port Vale. Bury vs. South Shields. Crystal Palace vs. Clapton Orient. Derby County vs. Coventry City. Leeds United vs. Bradford. Sheffield Wednesday vs. Fulham. Stoke City vs. Hull City. West Ham United vs. Wolverhampton Wanderers. 12—Barnsley vs. Leicester City. Blackpool vs. Rotherham County. Bradford vs. United. Clapton Orient vs. Crystal Palace. Coventry City vs. Notts Forest. Hull City vs. Notts Forest. Port Vale vs. South Shields. Bury vs. Wolverhampton Wanderers. 19—Blackpool vs. Sheffield Wednesday. Bradford vs. Fulham. Clapton Orient vs. Rotherham County. Coventry City vs. Hull City. Leeds United vs. Notts County. West Ham United vs. Barnsley. Wolverhampton Wanderers vs. Crystal Palace. 26—Barnsley vs. Sheffield Wednesday. Bradford vs. Notts Forest. Coventry City vs. Hull City. Leicester City vs. Derby County. Crystal Palace vs. Wolverhampton Wanderers. 2nd—Fulham vs. Rotherham. 3rd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 4th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 5th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 6th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 7th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 8th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 9th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 10th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 11th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 12th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 13th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 14th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 15th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 16th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 17th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 18th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 19th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 20th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 21st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 22nd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 23rd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 24th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 25th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 26th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 27th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 28th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 29th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 30th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 31st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 1st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 2nd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 3rd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 4th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 5th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 6th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 7th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 8th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 9th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 10th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 11th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 12th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 13th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 14th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 15th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 16th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 17th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 18th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 19th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 20th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 21st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 22nd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 23rd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 24th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 25th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 26th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 27th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 28th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 29th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 30th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 31st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 1st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 2nd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 3rd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 4th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 5th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 6th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 7th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 8th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 9th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 10th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 11th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 12th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 13th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 14th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 15th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 16th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 17th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 18th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 19th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 20th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 21st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 22nd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 23rd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 24th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 25th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 26th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 27th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 28th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 29th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 30th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 31st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 1st—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 2nd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 3rd—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 4th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 5th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 6th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 7th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 8th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 9th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Barnsley. 10th—Sheffield Wednesday vs. Notts Forest. 11th—Sheffield Wednesday vs

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Bank Statement Shows an Increase in Loans Which Indicates Expansion of Trade That Is Swinging Upward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Satisfactory business is assured until at least the New Year, and after that it is probable that the upward swing will carry things along the road of permanent improvement. The September bank statement, showing an increase of \$13,000,000 in current loans in Canada, is interpreted as a certain indication of expanding business; these figures being in marked contrast to declines of \$10,000,000 in August, \$19,000,000 in July and \$14,000,000 in June. For the first time since the spring call loans show an increase, those in Canada by \$613,000, those abroad by \$25,532,000. Circulation also shows an increase of \$3,000,000. Altogether the statement is the most reassuring that has appeared for some time.

The Canada Car Company has received an order for the repair of 1000 cars, one-half of which will be handled at the Amherst shops, and the other half at Montreal. Further orders are expected. The \$2,000,000 order for steel tank cars that the company received some time ago from Russia, will be completed in November. No trouble has been experienced in securing satisfactory payment.

Nearly \$6,000,000 of Canadian issues have found their way to New York during the week, these including \$1,800,000 of the Province of Nova Scotia 15 years 6 per cent bonds at par; \$2,000,000 British Columbia 1925-26 5 years 6 per cent Province of Manitoba bonds at 95%. All of these were oversubscribed. It is quite probable that other borrowers will take advantage of the favorable market.

Municipal Financing

Montreal has been for some time much interested in financing for certain cities in France, and now a syndicate of French-Canadian financiers is out with a proposal for the purchase of a \$10,000,000 6 per cent bond issue by the city of Soissons. It is proposed that the proceeds shall be spent for the purchase of materials in this country to be used in the building of that city.

An important announcement in mining circles is to the effect that the management of the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines will sink another central shaft to a greater depth than has hitherto been attempted. Since its discovery in 1909, development has been confined to a depth of not more than one-quarter of a mile beneath the surface. Now it has practically been decided to drive a shaft of at least six compartments to a depth of approximately three-quarters of a mile.

Additional particulars relating to the western crop show that it was much better than had been expected. Manitoba's final figures for wheat are 48,125,000 bushels, an average of 13.75 bushels to the acre; the acreage was 500,000 greater than during 1920. Speaking of the harvest in northern Saskatchewan, especially the Prince Albert district, Andrew Knox, who represented that seat in the last Parliament, says: "It is one of the most wonderful crops I have seen harvested here during the last 30 years. Many farmers have had 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, and not a few report phenomenal yields of even 45 and 50 bushels, while other grains have been quite satisfactory."

Quick Grain Handling

The railways, especially the Canadian Pacific Railway, have made some splendid records this year in the quick handling of grain. During the first 25 days of October, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National, and the Grand Trunk Pacific handled 41,134 cars from the western fields to the head of the lakes. Of this 22,828 are credited to the Canadian Pacific Railway, 14,893 to the Canadian National and 3413 to the Grand Trunk Pacific. On one day the Canadian Pacific Railway handled 1415 cars from Winnipeg to Ft. William, or only 50 below the highest mark ever reached.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce, which has been paying very great attention to South America recently, has decided to open a branch at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. This field is looked on with favor, not so much on account of the present prospects as because of its possibilities.

Conditions in the pulp and paper industry are looking up, the exports of news print for September having been 1,224,126 hundredweight, an increase of 11,911 hundredweight over the amount for the same month last year. This is interpreted as an indication that Canadian news is not suffering much from the competition of European mills. The St. George Pulp & Paper Company's mill at St. George, New Brunswick, an American concern, is resuming operations after a shutdown that lasted several weeks. The Kipawa plant of the Riordan Company is also resuming operations.

Ontario's revenues are abounding, those from the Crown lands alone for the year being in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, or an increase of 100 per cent during the last two years. This is due very largely to a better system of collecting.

REPORT OF IRISH TRADING COMPANY

Satisfactory Result of Direct Dealings With Other Countries Is Disclosed by Chairman

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—At the first general meeting of the Irish International Trading Company, Cork, a satisfactory result of direct trading with other countries was disclosed by the chairman, J. C. Dowdall. He said that the company had no desire to interfere with existing trade channels, but that it should in time induce important Irish business men not to buy their goods through outside agencies.

The turnover of £54,000, and the gross profits of £2240, was, he considered, very good for a new company with only £15,000 capital. In face of the difficulties of trading owing to home troubles and the unsettled state of the European exchanges, the net profit of £772 would, perhaps, be thought rather low, but it enabled the company to declare a dividend of 5 per cent free of tax, and the company did not approve of excess profits. Assets valued at nearly £10,000 were shown in the balance sheet, while the liabilities only amounted to about £1000.

Dealing with foreign trade it is found that the freights compare very favorably with those charged by cross-channel ships, and a call is being made for drastic reduction in the latter. For example, it was recently disclosed that a consignment of Connemara marble to San Francisco cost less per ton than the same quantity would cost from Galway to Liverpool. The high charges made for shipping live stock to England are notorious, and it is therefore good news to learn that the principal shipping company in that city is starting to reduce its scale of charges which, on the whole, are nearly from 300 to 400 per cent higher than pre-war rates.

That business in Belfast has "almost come to a standstill" was the statement made by Mr. Gamble of the Great Northern Railway Company at the recent inaugural meeting of Belfast Transport Officials. That city, he said, had been the principal distributing center for all traffic in and out of Ireland, but the boycott had put an end to that. He, however, comforted his hearers somewhat by informing them that this plan of campaign had cut both ways. An inspector of the Department of Agriculture had told him that thousands of pounds of butter were being stored in southern creameries and were deteriorating because there were no orders coming from England or Scotland. He had also heard that drapers in the South were badly hit, and consequently disapproved of the boycott. This, he thought, would probably bring it to an end.

REFINING SUGAR CROP OF LOUISIANA

NEW YORK, New York—Negotiations between Louisiana planters and the American Sugar Refining Company at New Orleans for the purchase of the latter of part of the Louisiana sugar crop are making progress. A committee of planters has recommended that all planters in the State make tenders at once of raw sugar to the refining company in order to make effective a proposed contract for refining a minimum of 50,000 tons at the Chalmette plant before January 1, 1922.

The refining company agrees to market the refined sugar made from Louisiana raws through its own organization, but planters are to take all responsibility of price and of meeting competition. Any sugars unsold on January 15 are to belong to planters after the refining company's charge of 90 cents a 100 pounds are paid.

The transactions will give the planters the benefit of the company's facilities and will aid the Louisiana sugar industry, which Governor Parker says is in a critical condition. It is understood that the transaction, if it goes through, will be financed by the United States War Finance Corporation at 5% per cent.

BROKERS' LOANS IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, New York—Notwithstanding the fact that the stock market has been more active and higher within the past few months, there has been little, if any, material increase in Wall Street brokers' loans. Conservative estimates give the total of such borrowing as about \$500,000,000, on a par with total loans on August 2.

Bankers have been trying to press considerably more money into street loans recently, due to the magnitude of liquidation in other classes of accommodations. These increased offerings have resulted in lower rates for money. It has been many years since brokers have enjoyed so comfortable a time money market. Funds are plentiful for all dates.

AUSTRALIAN FIRM'S PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—S. Hoffnung & Co., Ltd., one of the leading business houses, shows trading profits for its financial year of about £140,000, the net profit being £91,378, against £98,937 the year before. A dividend of 7½ per cent on preference shares and of 15 per cent on ordinary shares was paid. £10,000 credited to ordinary dividend special reserve and £12,000 placed to reserve, which is now £167,000. The sum of £21,594 was carried forward. The issued capital is now £575,000, against £500,000 a year ago.

To further confirm the improvement

EXAMPLES PROVE CONDITIONS BETTER

Actual Results by Men Who Don't Wait but Go Out and Overtake Business Show Improvement in the United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Reviews in business, like regrets in other lines, may dwell so long and bear so hard on the destructive features that too little time is left to devote to the constructive side. After learning the lesson the junk pile may teach the sooner it is forgotten and constructive work undertaken the greater will be the incoming wave of prosperity. Such a sentiment is voiced by Samuel M. Yauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, who said recently, "There are oceans of business of all descriptions to be had if you will go get it. Don't wait for business to overtake you, but go out and overtake business!"

Some whose perspective is obscured by the past and are waiting for business to overtake them, may question the fact that things are actually doing. Such an impression may be the result of the practice of giving the most prominence in print and talk to the destructive rather than to the constructive reports under the mistaken idea that such a procedure is necessary for sensational reasons.

While an appraisal of both kinds may be necessary to get a fair perspective, even then activity, not inertia, is the answer. Greater activity than perhaps is realized is already underway. A deliberate selection of a few of the definitely constructive features of the business world for the past week reveals the gathering speed of readjustment that is increasing prosperity.

Building Activity

Two typical cities serve to illustrate how the opportunity is being seized for building the millions of houses that are needed in the United States. In Philadelphia the building records for 10 years were broken in October, the value of buildings being more than double the same month last year. Last month 1529 building operations, at an estimated cost of 45,533,225, were started.

In Chicago there were issued last week nearly four times as many building permits as a year ago, and their valuation was nearly quadrupled. Carloadings are another indication of general conditions. Loadings for the week ended October 22 totaled 962,292 cars, and were within 46,528 cars, or 96 per cent, of the number loaded during the same week in 1920, and only 14,759 less than the corresponding week in 1919. The loading for the week was the largest since October 20, 1920.

While there are difficulties between Labor and Capital in some places there are encouraging reports from the Pennsylvania Railroad at least. Team work between repair and transportation forces has created a new record on the Elmira division for freedom from delays to passenger trains from locomotive failures or car troubles. For 56 consecutive days to October 8 there was not a single minute's detention to a passenger train on the Elmira division due to engine failures. For 39 days to October 7 there were no delays from car failures.

Another increase in activity is reported by the United States Geological Survey, which estimates the total output of bituminous coal for the week ended October 22 at 10,993,000 net tons, an increase of 1,302,000 over the previous week. The total output of anthracite during the week of October 22 is estimated at 1,912,000 net tons.

Copper Mines Resuming

From Philadelphia comes the word that the Glen Alden Coal Company has reopened six collieries and employment is given to 5000 men. Likewise some Arizona copper mines are resuming operations, more automobile concerns are running to capacity, and certain shoe factories and at least one safety razor concern is rushed to the extent of running its plant nights as well as days.

The advance in the prices for oil is encouraging the trade and this improvement has been reflected in the order for some of the refineries to operate at full capacity. Not only that, but the Sinclair Company has closed a contract for additional steel tankage, while another company has ordered 200 tank cars that will require about 10,000 tons of steel.

Foreign trade generally, according to the United States Federal Reserve Board, is above 1913 in volume when compared to a depth of not more than one-quarter of a mile beneath the surface. Now it has practically been decided to drive a shaft of at least six compartments to a depth of approximately three-quarters of a mile.

Another sign of the faith in an early return of comparatively normal business conditions that manufacturers are beginning to entertain is the decision of the Ransome Concrete Machinery Company of Dunellen, New Jersey, to put up an addition to their present plant, which will increase their manufacturing space 54 per cent.

Financial Reports

To be sure belated financial reports continue to struggle through that do not show the profits one might desire but it must be remembered that those reports are the results of affairs some time back and conditions have changed rapidly for the better. Many of these reports show a slight profit, whereas the previous reports revealed heavy losses.

To further confirm the improvement

the Federal Reserve Board in its November bulletin after reporting the betterment in various industrial, commercial and agricultural lines, says:

"Steady liquidation of credit, increases in reserve strength and of reserve ratios, and some decline in bills held by reserve banks, have been the characteristic features from the banking standpoint. Financially, the outstanding occurrence has been the marked increase in prices of standard bonds, particularly Liberty bonds and the limited decline in rates of interest. Foreign exchange, however, has shown great instability, largely due to disturbed political conditions in foreign countries and continued difficulty of devising any system of international financing.

The credit clearing house weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows favorable conditions, with active buying by the public and by merchants, and low indebtedness. The most vigorous public buying is on the Pacific coast and in the east, which, after long hanging back, has at last begun to buy. Merchants are purchasing most actively in the middle and south agricultural sections. The east, for the first time in many weeks, has all three indications favorable: active purchasing by merchants, lower indebtedness and active public buying.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The total consumption of shoes in the Philippines during 1919 was over \$3,000,000, against \$1,000,000 in 1915, according to a Manila bulletin. The imports approximated \$2,000,000 and local manufacture totaled \$1,500,000.

The Massachusetts Board of Bank Incorporation has granted a charter to the South End Cooperative Bank which is to be run by Negro residents of Boston.

Dividend and interest disbursements in the United States in November will amount to \$247,877,063, compared with \$249,249,600 in November, 1920.

The S. S. Kresge Company is preparing to ask stockholders to authorize an increase in preferred stock from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000. The proceeds will finance expansion.

Several of the largest cotton mills in York County, South Carolina, have increased wages 15 per cent on account of improved business. The Cannon Manufacturing Company of Yorkville, has increased wages 10 per cent.

Members of the American Cotton Association has passed a resolution to restrict the cotton acreage of the South in the 1922 season to the same amount planted for 1921, or approximately 28 per cent less than a year ago.

The \$60,000,000 offering of the United States Federal Farm Loan bonds made October 3 has been entirely subscribed. This makes a total of \$100,000,000 of such bonds absorbed in the past six months.

DIVIDENDS

Standard Oil of California, quarterly of \$1, payable December 15 to stock of November 19.

Old Colony Trust, quarterly of \$3, payable November 15 to stock of November 1.

Cumberland Pipe Line, annual of \$12, payable December 15 to stock of December 1.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, quarterly of \$1.50 and extra of \$1, payable December 1 to stock of November 2.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, quarterly of 11 1/2%, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

Homestake Mining, monthly of 25 cents, payable November 25 to stock of November 19.

Hartman Corporation, quarterly of \$1.75, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

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To further confirm the improvement

BANK OF ENGLAND REDUCES ITS RATE

British Institution Follows Lead of the United States Federal Reserve Banks and Lowers Discounts to Five Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Following the reduction in rediscount rates by the federal reserve banks in the United States on Wednesday the Bank of England on Thursday announced a reduction in its rate to 5 per cent from 5½.

The reduction, which is the first one since July 21 when it was dropped from 6 to 5½ per cent, has been expected for some time because of improving money conditions. Recent oversubscriptions to certain loans, large subscriptions for treasury bonds and repayments by the government to the bank are among the direct reasons for the lowering of the rate.

The principal reason for delaying the cut is laid to the natural conservatism, the political situation and the prospects in regard to Germany's financial conditions. Advocates of cheaper money still expect further reductions as conditions improve.

More Federal Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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PUBLIC WORKS IN QUEBEC EXALTED

Development of Water Power of Province Is Cited as a Particular Example of Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The progress of Quebec in public works and education and especially in the development of its enormous water power was the theme of an illuminating address delivered in Montreal by Walter G. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer in the administration of L. A. Taschereau, the Premier. The Quebec Government, said Mr. Mitchell, reflected the essentially conservative ideals of the people, which demanded that expenditures should always be kept within revenue. This precept had been followed, with the result that since 1897 there had been a surplus every year, while there had been generous and increasing expenditures on public works and education. As to this, Mr. Mitchell said that annual grants for education had been increased from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000, with grants of millions of dollars to the various universities, while about \$2,000,000 a year was being spent in building new schools and seeing to it that they were properly equipped with the best teachers. As a result, Mr. Mitchell said, Quebec, without compulsory education, had a system, the works and results of which compared well with any other province.

Farming Grants Increased

In agriculture the grants had been increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000 a year, while the government had spent \$5,000,000 in colonization to open up the northern districts. It had also spent altogether some \$30,000,000 on highways, but Mr. Mitchell said before they spent any more in this way the government would see to it that the municipalities were prepared to properly maintain these highways, because if they were not properly cared for there was no use in building them.

The general position of the provincial government was that it had spent \$33,000,000 on roads, \$17,000,000 on education, and \$8,000,000 on agriculture, and in spite of this had come out of it all with a series of surpluses aggregating \$11,000,000. The finances of the Province were in as good shape as ever in its history, as was shown by the fact that its bonds sold as high on the market as the Dominion Government bonds.

Water Power Available

Dealing more particularly with water power for electrical development, Mr. Mitchell said it was estimated there was a total of 19,000,000 horsepower in Canada available for development, of which amount 6,500,000, or 36 per cent, was in Quebec. Of this amount, so far in this Province 875,000 horsepower had been developed, with a good deal of assistance from the government. Much of this, he said, had been directly due to the work of the provincial government in creating reservoirs which increased and stabilized the supply of power.

This work had been done by the provincial government, but the actual use of these water powers had been left to companies and private initiative. "I am one of those who believe that if we are to develop our resources along safe and sane lines it must be done by the business men, in cooperation with the government," said the Minister. At the same time the Province was making revenue from these water-power developments, said Mr. Mitchell, and he foresaw a time when the provincial government would draw a revenue of \$1,000,000 a year from these resources of industrial power. "Montreal has great resources in this way," said Mr. Mitchell, "and I tell our American visitors present that this Province and city are in a position to use electrical energy as 'white coal' if we are not able to secure black coal from the United States at a reasonable price."

SETTLERS PROBLEM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—The policy of the provincial government in conducting the affairs of the soldier's settlement at Camp Lister in the Kootenay district of British Columbia came in for severe criticism from Col. F. Lister, the Conservative member for Kaslo in his contribution to the debate of the address in the provincial Legislature. Colonel Lister who is a returned soldier himself and after whom the settlement was called has taken a particular interest in the welfare of the returned soldiers there and speaks with authority on the condition which prevail.

In his speech he expressed doubt as to whether the government possessed any policy affecting this colony of returned soldier settlers. "There are settlers in this province," he said, "who have been here for years, who went overseas and came back anxious to go back on the land and the government promised to assist them. Very few of the promises made to those men have been carried out, and I doubt very much if it was ever intended by the Government that they should be. The utter, absolute failure of the whole soldier settlement plan of this government is painfully evident. There has been no properly thought-out plan, and, despite the promises made, the government, apparently, never did have a single idea of what it was going to cost. At Camp Lister, but 50 percent of the men remain. They went in good faith, worked hard and were promised much, and yet not a man has a scratch of the pen to show he can stay there. Those men have

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EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOL INSPECTION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In recent years great changes have been effected in various parts of the British educational system. The curriculum, the methods of teaching, the attitude of the pupils to the schools, and the relationship of the public to the education service, have all undergone modification as the result of the progress and development of educational ideas. It is only natural therefore to expect that the system of inspection should manifest corresponding changes, and this is the case, although adaptation to modern conditions is not yet completed.

That teachers are not fully satisfied with the present system of supervising and assessing their work is evident from the proceedings of various professional conferences. The views of secondary school teachers found expression at the last annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters when a resolution was passed stating that in the opinion of the association the time had come when the whole meaning and character of inspection, including the policy of holding special periodical inspections and the present method of appointing inspectors, should be carefully considered by the Board of Education in consultation with the teaching profession. Another organization of teachers in secondary schools recently expressed their opinion thus: "The inundation of secondary schools by inspectors at full-dress inspections is not in the best interests of true educational progress. The conditions are abnormal and the subsequent reaction inevitable. The work of inspection is best left to the frequent informal visits of the divisional inspectors, and the specialist inspectors can best render help by means of conferences with the teachers." The view of the teachers in primary schools found utterance at the recent Class Teachers Conference, when attention was drawn to the existence of undesignated methods of inspection, especially the continuance of individual examinations of pupils, the simultaneous visits of several inspectors, and the undue number of specialists inspecting the schools.

Reasons for Urging Reform

The present scheme of inspection of secondary schools has been in existence for 17 years. It was instituted without consultation with the teachers and was deemed to be experimental. In the opinion of many teachers it has long passed the experimental stage and might now be reformed in the light of the experience gained. The general line of criticism is indicated by the resolutions. As was pointed out at the head masters' conference, the practice is for a number of inspectors, strange to the school, to spend from two to five days in investigating its work. They look at records of past work and hear some teaching. The atmosphere in the school is artificial, the presence of strangers is disturbing and the teachers are anxious, knowing that there is no appeal against the judgment arrived at. At the end the inspectors pronounce a full and comprehensive verdict on everything. Some inspectors are not acquainted with all the subjects they have to examine, and some are partisans of particular methods. Such matters as discipline, tone, school societies, the attitude of parents to the school, and the relationship between the children and the teachers are necessarily beyond the scope of a visit of this kind.

Similar criticisms are made by teachers in primary schools, but they have in addition grievances peculiar to their own circumstances. In order to understand their attitude it is necessary to recall the evolution of their branch of the education service. When elementary education was being rapidly extended, and finally was made compulsory nearly half a century ago, the state assumed the responsibility of organizing a system which would efficiently carry out the intentions of the parliaments of that time. A vast machine was brought into existence with the aim of producing assessable and measurable results, chiefly in the three R's. The function of the inspector was largely to conduct the annual measuring operation, and upon the statistics so compiled monetary grants were awarded the Education Department.

Personnel of Inspectorate

Although the annual examinations have been abolished and an improvised system of inspection has been substituted for the old, nevertheless criticism is still rife. It is asserted that the attitude of the inspectors is, not yet one of full confidence in the teachers. They pay what are termed "surprise" visits; they are often unsympathetic with both teachers and children. In addition, differences of social status and previous education present themselves; it is unusual for the inspector of elementary schools to have been a pupil or a teacher in that branch of education; he is frequently alien in outlook and associations from those whose work he has to judge.

Improvements of various kinds have from time to time been proposed. In order to meet the criticisms which affect the primary branch alone, it has been proposed that promotion to the inspectorate should be thrown open to primary school-teachers. This course has already been adopted by the board of education, and periodical drafts of the most successful of the teachers in elementary schools are absorbed into the ranks of the inspectorate. The natural course of general educational evolution, too, is assisting in the removal of this defect. During recent years a distinct tendency toward consolidation and homogeneity in the education service has set in. The old state of affairs under which primary school-teachers were drawn exclu-

AS TO ENGINEERING COURSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

sively from primary schools, were educated and trained in isolation from all other branches of education, and were unable to gain familiarity with educational conditions outside their own narrow sphere, is passing away. The new generation of elementary school-teachers has passed through the secondary school and often through the university as well. Barriers are being broken down, freedom of movement from one part of the system to another is increasing, and it is thus becoming more common for teachers to be promoted to the inspectorate who have had experience of every kind of work.

Change in Method

At the same time an important change in methods of inspection is manifesting itself. The London education authority has instituted a scheme whereby, in place of formal inspection every three years, provision is made for conferences between the inspectors and staff of each school, at which the work and progress of the school shall be frankly discussed. The fact that the assistant teachers are included in the conferences is an advance worthy of commendation. It seems that by these conversations the true function of the inspector has been at last discovered. As a result of his visits to many schools, his wide general experience, his familiarity with the best that is being said and done in a large educational area, he is obviously ideally equipped for the purpose of disseminating ideas, conveying useful information, and criticizing faulty methods. He becomes a colleague instead of an official; he is looked upon as a guide and a counselor rather than a critic or judge. The general level of the work in the schools in an area is by this scheme likely to be raised more harmoniously and with less friction than under the old system. Incidentally, the criticisms of the inspectors find a new direction. In their discussions of methods and results, they are naturally led to consider the teachers' standpoint in the matter of buildings, equipment, and other matters under the control of the local education authority. In this way they often find themselves impelled to demand a higher standard of efficiency on the part of the administration; the teachers thus gain an effective ally in the important matter of the conditions under which they work.

The ultimate solution of the problem of inspection, however, would appear to be bound up with the solution of the problem of the teachers' status on the lines of professional self-government. The expressed aim of teachers is to obtain control of the conditions of entrance to the profession, and to participate in the administration of the education service. By this means they will share in molding the inspectorate and in ultimate decisions on the larger matters of educational policy and methods. Inspectors will in consequence become colleagues of the teachers, not as concession but as a natural result of the conditions surrounding their appointment. They will be members of the teaching profession exercising an essential function in accordance with the general wishes of the profession and for the benefit of education as a whole.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WOLVERHAMPTON, England — A well-devised scheme has been prepared by Mr. Warren, director of education for Wolverhampton, with a view to occupying some of the enforced leisure of the unemployed young people in the borough. The Ministry of Labor is cooperating to the extent of making the continued payment of unemployed benefit dependent upon attendance at the classes. It being impossible under present conditions to attempt educational work on ordinary lines, the main idea of the scheme is to bring the young people under the influence of a wholesome moral and social atmosphere.

The centers are to be opened for 2½ hours every morning and afternoon. For youths it is proposed to devote two hours per week to physical training and two hours to literature and English—mainly to inculcate a love of good reading and to stimulate by means of debates and otherwise, the right use of the mother tongue; a library is to be established with a view to promoting the habit of reading as means of self-culture and recreation. Two hours will be given to natural science, technology, and handicraft, the explanation of technical processes, the fundamentals of the chief local industries, and demonstrations upon technical subjects. Interesting to youths. Simple repairs are to be included as well as the cultivation of hobbies. One hour is to be devoted to music—to consist mainly of the development of the power of appreciation. One hour is to be given to special lectures—travel and historical talks, discussion of current events, citizenship, etc.

Aiming to make the library of the Law School of Columbia University unsurpassed by any other law library, faculty, alumni, and students have organized a movement which is a part of a plan in the field of legal education to stress research, and scholarship and to make Columbia an international center of law learning. Dean Harlan F. Stone is at the head of the movement, backed by President Nicholas Murray Butler and the university board of trustees. Our library, said Dean Stone in a report to Dr. Butler, is surpassed only by the law libraries of the Library of Congress, the Harvard Law School and the New York City Bar Association.

Almost one-half of the graduates of Wisconsin high schools now go to university, college, or normal school, statistics show.

"Why have the colleges got themselves into this snarl? Simply to oblige everybody. It was not only the 'interests' that demanded of them specialists by wholesale, but the cloyed youth themselves who came to them. How much philosophy has the average high-school boy about shaping his career, how much perspective, how much patience to take the long road to success? No, what thinks he wants is a specialized course of study that will enable him to step immediately into a specialized job, and live in a special brand of happiness ever after. The colleges have thus been victims of commercial expediency from above and below. Further, they have been steeped in a popular belief that humanity and its engineering attributes have changed radically of late, that natural science and invention have made such strides that engineers must be specialists because the field of engineering is grown too broad for a human to grasp. This is entirely a misconception. There are in engineering as in other natural sciences certain enduring va-

rieties. The Egyptian engineers knew the world was round centuries before Columbus or Magellan. The Babylonians knew more about city planning to their capitals than any of my acquaintances, and when modern explorers removed the huge alabaster griffins from their capitals they used—unknowningly, identically the same engineering means and apparatus employed to install them in the first place. The great man who built the Keokuk dam is the same happy combination of engineer organizer and promoter that Pericles was, but certainly no better, and the rice-farming savages in the mountains of the Philippines build just as good retaining walls as the best engineer I know. Occasionally a Newton, a Watt, a Fulton, a Franklin, an Edison or an Einstein presents a new application of old principles, but the enduring verities are still enduring and woe to the engineer student who slighted them.

"But all of the dissatisfaction, as I have said, is not expressed by the colleges. The engineer graduates do not feel satisfied with themselves. Sit for just one evening in any association or gathering of engineers and you will not fail to hear somebody discourse on the lack of popular appreciation and support of the engineer, his proportionately small pay, his lack of imagination, his failure to become the leader, the executive that his mental capacity would justify. In some engineer societies this feeling has turned to a sort of trades union idea of forcing the public to give them better appreciation and better pay; but of course popular appreciation is not to be had by force. This is getting even further from fundamentals."

"In my opinion, the engineering colleges especially have been far too accommodating to everybody to please anybody. The trouble began more than a generation ago, when Labor and Capital, having mutually destroyed the good old apprenticeship system inherited from Europe that produced all-around mechanics and artisans, began to din in everybody's ears that this was the age of specialists and to turn out machinists, for example, that could run a lathe but not a drill; fitters that could screw together waterpipes but not steam-pipes; carpenters who could build forms for concrete but could not cut rafters for shingled roofs.

"The technical colleges unfortunately got caught in the same drift. The Scranton school, though not strictly a college, is a fine example of the educational concern promoted by a special interest, mining, to supply itself with highly specialized recruits. Purdue similarly went in for railroading. I have met puzzled instructors in otherwise good southern colleges, who regretted having to forgo much that was fundamental in engineering in order to turn out the specialists in survey work demanded by certain bonded interests who endowed the college and hired its graduates.

Obliging Ways of the Colleges

"In the west the good roads movement—a wholesome movement, by the way—had induced a college where I was invited to lecture, to conduct a road building course marvelous in its specialized details. The unfortunate professor spent a good part of one lecture period in my presence trying to explain to an inquiring youth how much power to use in blasting a road. He might as well have lectured on how heavy is a boulder or how big a hole in the ground. In certain rural communities you can come into your state college, and take a special course in removing the inner parts of automobiles and replacing them again. The obliging way in which colleges have been bent and twisted and discredited their courses to suit every whim of commercial expediency is most admirable—or ridiculous—according to your point of view.

"This agility to oblige every interest has developed a certain type of college instructor to whom novelty is an obsession, who would eagerly discard Milton for the tuneless vagaries of free verse or forsake Newton for Einstein. But observe that, if he is a fault, he is not the fault of the colleges. They hire him to please the public, not themselves.

"The outcome of all this desicating

of instruction, this fine whittling, has had a very natural and logical outcome. It was clearly stated a few weeks ago by Dean M. E. Cooley, chief engineer of the University of Michigan, who, after 40 years of successful teaching, came to Chicago, to make a clear admission of his present difficulties and to ask his engineering brethren for help and understanding. He told how the effort toward specialization had completely swamped the colleges, multiplied their courses and their difficulties, overflowed their buildings, their equipment and their appropriations; but, worst of all, how it had involved them in so many details that they could no longer do full justice to the cardinal points, the basic principles of engineering, and much of the breadth and depth of technical education was thereby lost.

He pointed out distinguished veterans among the several hundred practicing engineers who were listening to him, who had never studied more than half a dozen engineering textbooks in all their college experience, yet who had risen far above most of us younger men whose education had been a rapid succession of details.

Subject to Divers Demands

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TEACHING THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Teachers undertaking to conduct correspondence courses should appreciate the distinct differences between this kind of work and regular class work, say those who have had experience. A few of the fundamental features are pointed out by a Massachusetts instructor as follows:

"There is no better way to obtain an education than by close association with a good teacher in a classroom. But for many young men and women such a method is impossible, not only because of the expense involved, but also because of the sacrifice of time necessary. For such there seems to be but one road to follow if an education is desired, namely, learning by correspondence.

"To say that one can learn as thoroughly and as satisfactorily by correspondence as by the class method is to say that almost any reasonable thing can be done if there is the determination to do it. Nobody but a salesman of a correspondence course would admit, however, that one can learn as easily by the correspondence method as by that method which permits close association with a competent instructor in a well-organized class.

"I have corrected many thousands of papers written by correspondence students. I have been an invisible teacher to hosts of students whom I have never met nor ever will meet. What can I do and what can my students do to make the result for which both are working, effective? If anything, the correspondence teacher has a bigger task on his hands than he who has his students within reach.

Special Handling Required

"Assuming then that the course content is all that it should be, what is to be done to make the result really worth while to the student? Those enrolling in correspondence wish more than anything else, generally speaking, a result that will put an extra dollar or two in their pockets. Material value must be in evidence.

"The correspondence student, once enrolled, must be handled carefully. Not because he is radically different as an individual than the class student, but because he is compelled to study under entirely different conditions. Usually, he is engaged in some form of employment by means of which he earns his living. He has less time for study at his disposal than does the more fortunate class student, and very frequently he is compelled to do his studying on top of his regular daily employment, under conditions that are far from ideal. His natural inclinations are not what they should be when the hour comes to take up his books. His domestic circumstances do not fit in very well with any study program. Picture the father of a family working out some problems in mechanical drawing on the kitchen table and trying to do so to the accompaniment of the noises that a houseful of children can make. Conditions such as this are more the rule than the exception. This is a condition that the teacher of correspondence students must always keep in mind. Home problems are influential factors one way or the other.

"The success of a correspondence student may be measured by the phrase, 'satisfactory completion.' The percentage of incompletions in most courses offered in this way is largely too large. The student is often not because he is radically different as an individual than the class student, but because he is compelled to study under entirely different conditions. Usually, he is engaged in some form of employment by means of which he earns his living. He has less time for study at his disposal than does the more fortunate class student, and very frequently he is compelled to do his studying on top of his regular daily employment, under conditions that are far from ideal. His natural inclinations are not what they should be when the hour comes to take up his books. His domestic circumstances do not fit in very well with any study program. Picture the father of a family working out some problems in mechanical drawing on the kitchen table and trying to do so to the accompaniment of the noises that a houseful of children can make. Conditions such as this are more the rule than the exception. This is a condition that the teacher of correspondence students must always keep in mind. Home problems are influential factors one way or the other.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Making of Another Scrap of Paper

It is by no means easy to estimate either the status or the significance of the agreement which has just been reached between the French Government, on the one hand, and the so-called Turkish National Government at Angora, on the other. The very fact that France has concluded such an agreement amounts to an official recognition on her part of the Angora Government, and to a formal declaration that she regards that government as the competent treaty-making power in Turkey. In adopting this attitude France stands practically alone. Great Britain still recognizes Constantinople as the seat of authority in the Ottoman Empire, and Constantinople itself refuses to regard the Nationalists as anything but rebels.

It is true that the Allies have shown themselves ready, for some time past, to enter into negotiations with Angora, but always on a purely de facto basis. There is, however, as far as can be seen, nothing temporary or provisional about the present agreement. The French Government claims that the questions involved concern only France and Turkey, and that, therefore, the assent of the other powers is not necessary. But the fact remains that, in several important particulars, the agreement constitutes a definite departure from the Treaty of Sèvres and, in any event, adds seriously to the difficulties of carrying out the terms of that unratified treaty if they ever are to be carried out. Thus, under the present agreement, a new boundary is drawn between Turkey and French Syria, leaving in Syrian territory the Baghdad railway up to the Euphrates, and giving to Turkey the control of a section of the line between the Euphrates and Nisibin. Article X of the agreement provides that on the section of the railway transferred to French control there shall be no differential tariff "in principle," but the two governments are left free to come to a detailed agreement on this subject later. This means, amongst other things, that France is left in control of the main communication of the new kingdom of Irak with the Mediterranean.

It is indeed this aspect of the question which is apparently causing most serious concern in London. Under the terms of the agreement, Turkey is accorded the right of transporting troops over that portion of the Baghdad railway which is left to her, and is thus placed in a position to carry troops and munitions in any number and quantity to the borders of Irak. What attitude France would adopt in the event of Turkey determining, at any future date, to take advantage of this privilege, it is, of course, impossible to say. But the attitude of France toward the settlement in Mesopotamia has never been friendly, and it is no secret that she regards the presence of the former Emir Feisul on the confines of her Syrian territory as an open menace.

France is eager to explain the settlement as the mere local agreement, but, the more the matter is studied, the more clear does it become that it is not only a treaty of first importance, but that it is a treaty concluded in open violation of the Pact of London entered into between the Allies in 1915, whereby a solemn undertaking was given that none of the Allies would conclude a separate peace with any of the belligerents. Every effort will unquestionably be made to settle the matter on an entirely friendly basis, but as matters stand at present the action of France is regarded as something perilously near a breach of good faith.

The kernel of the whole matter, however, is to be found, not in the agreement itself, but in the covering letter of Kemal Pasha to the French Government. In this letter, Kemal Pasha declares that "the Government and Great Assembly" of Angora is disposed to grant valuable concessions to a French group, mines of iron, of chromium and of silver in the valley of Harchite for ninety-nine years. In addition, it is ready to examine "with the greatest good will other requests which may be made by French groups relative to concessions in mines, railroads, ports and rivers, on condition that such requests conform to the interests of both France and Turkey." France is thus seen to be taking up again with renewed vigor the policy of concession hunting in Turkey which was so characteristic of her Near Eastern program before the war. Anyone who knows the inner history of the Anatolian railways, for instance, knows the part which concessions have played in the Franco-Turkish policy during the past two decades.

An interesting speculation arising out of the agreement is, What effect will it have on the still unsolved Armenian question? Under the new settlement France agrees to evacuate Cilicia, and Cilicia has, of course, all along, been claimed for Armenia. Whether this change will render it easier or more difficult for Armenia to establish her claim it is difficult to say. But, in any event, this aspect of the matter is not nearly so important as the situation created under that article of the treaty which deals with the tremendous question of the protection of minorities. On no other single question has so much labor been expended as upon this, and if the terms of the present agreement are to govern the situation, in future, it is recognized that much of this labor will be thrown away, and that vast numbers of Armenians and other subject peoples will be placed, once more, in a situation of the very gravest peril. France has already a terrible indictment to answer in this connection. The story of the massacres which followed the British withdrawal from Cilicia, in the October of 1919, will not be forgotten, nor the fact that they were generally regarded as due to deliberate betrayals by General Gouraud, who desired an understanding with the Kemalists, his "honorable opponents" and "chivalrous enemies," against whom France was compelled to fight, not from choice but from necessity."

One thing is certain, in regard to the treaty generally, namely that no matter how much it may appear to clear

the issue, as between Angora and Paris, it has certainly only added to the complications of the already over-complicated Near Eastern question, as a whole. For if the Angora treaty is to hold good the Treaty of Sèvres becomes another scrap of paper.

The North Dakota Reverse

EASTERN comment on the North Dakota recall election is perhaps more eager to hail the result as a complete overthrow of the Nonpartisan League and its policy of state-controlled activities than the facts warrant. That the Independent Voters' candidate for the governorship, R. A. Nestos, has been successful over Governor Lynn J. Frazier, the League candidate, is clear enough. Two other League men, namely, Attorney-General William Lemke and John N. Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, have also been displaced. But late returns indicate the defeat of the proposed law for the discontinuance of the State Bank of North Dakota, and of all other proposed laws and amendments. So that to what extent the reverses at the polls mean the abandonment of the League policy remains to be seen.

To the League's chief spokesman at the national capital, Senator Edwin F. Ladd, no such thing as complete abandonment appears to be in the prospect. In his eyes the League has undergone a merely temporary reverse, which will have the effect of retarding its activities without eliminating them. The Senator seems to feel that the margin of success for the Independents was too narrow to presage anything more than a slowing up of League progress. At any rate, he looks for a reorganization of the League, and eventually for its return to power.

It is not to be denied that general conditions seemed to favor the present as a particularly opportune time for a successful challenge of the League's control. Industrial depression, discouraging experiences with the marketing of crops, and the resulting protraction of credits, which have been in evidence in many other states than North Dakota, were seized upon there as evidence of the untoward effects of the League domination, just as bank failures there were accepted as proof of bad financing by the League despite similar failures in numerous other states where the League was unknown. Obviously these things played into the hands of those who have long been seeking to undermine and to oust the League, rather than aiding those who would defend it; and so the scales have been turned.

So far as the League has represented a bona fide cooperative movement for the relief of an essentially agricultural state from the oppressive restrictions imposed upon its people by outside financial and industrial power, it can find solace in that saying of Wendell Phillips, "In the cause of Liberty, there are only victories." Obviously the same power that put the League in control of the state government can equally well put the opposition in control. The question with the new men, as with the men who have now been displaced, is, how well they serve, and whom. Even if their purpose shall be to restore the former conditions in the State, neither they nor the electorate can altogether escape the logic of the League's activities. So far as those activities have been aimed sincerely at increasing the comfort and prosperity of the people, and at winning a greater measure of self-dependence by cooperation, their effect cannot be lost. So far as they have been prosecuted unwisely, or for merely selfish purposes, they will now, however, be subject to revision and correction. Both the faction that has opposed them and the faction that has favored them will be put upon their mettle, and stimulated to prove what is really the right procedure.

Sir Lomer Gouin Enters the Lists

THE appearance of Sir Lomer Gouin, former Premier of Quebec, as a Liberal candidate in the forthcoming general election in Canada must be accounted a development of first importance in Dominion politics. Not only is Sir Lomer recognized throughout the Dominion as an able statesman, but his long political experience, including some fifteen years in the office of provincial premier, has placed him in a peculiarly commanding position when it comes to a question of organizing and carrying through a political campaign. It is true that, more than ever in the coming election, Quebec is expected to remain "solid," but Sir Lomer Gouin, although he is standing for a Quebec constituency, that of the Laurier-Otremont division of Montreal, will not, it may be ventured, confine his campaigning to Quebec. Whether justified or not, Liberal hopes are running particularly high, but something a good deal more than a "solid Quebec" is needed if Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers are to be returned to power.

In Sir Lomer Gouin the Liberal leader will find a faithful lieutenant. His opening speech at Montreal constituted a pledge of loyalty to Mr. Mackenzie King, whose direction he accepted, declaring that the Liberals would yet "lead the country back to the golden years of Laurier."

Like his leader, Sir Lomer Gouin entirely refused to accept Mr. Meighen's position that the only question before the electors is the question of the tariff. He even went so far as to insist that the tariff was really not a question for party credit, and to declare that, in his opinion, there was "no difference between a moderate protectionist and a moderate free trader." Like Mr. Mackenzie King, too, Sir Lomer Gouin refrained from committing himself to any detail on the matter. The tariff of the future, under the Liberal Government, would be the tariff of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that was as far as he felt it necessary to go.

However, the tariff, Sir Lomer insisted, was not the thing, but the finances of the country and particularly the huge and rapidly increasing deficit on the railways. Now, there can be little doubt that this question of the railways is, far and away, the most important single question with which Canada is confronted. The facts which Sir Lomer Gouin adduced speak for themselves. In 1911, the interest on Canada's national debt amounted to about \$13,000,000 a year; today it amounts to no less than \$142,000,000. In addition to this, Canada at present has to meet an annual deficit on her railways of over \$100,000,000, or nearly eight times the interest on the national debt of ten years ago. How this question of

the railways is to be dealt with, Sir Lomer Gouin has apparently no definite proposals to offer. It may be perfectly true, as he says, that the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk, for the acquisition of which the Conservative Government is responsible, are the cause of the trouble. But if Sir Lomer Gouin's party came into power tomorrow they would, of course, find themselves confronted with the same problem and under the same urgent necessity of solving it.

For the rest, Sir Lomer Gouin is too much of a statesman to insist that the Conservative Government is responsible for all the difficulties facing the Dominion; indeed, he expressly repudiated such an idea. Nevertheless, he maintains that the Conservatives are responsible for many of these difficulties, the removal of which will be best assured by the return of a Liberal Government.

Dragon's Teeth in the Schools

IT is nothing new for a business man in a position of leadership to feel that the public schools in the United States should give their pupils the right idea of business. He wants the boys and girls, who are growing up to be the principal actors in the business world, to look upon the problems and methods of that world as the business men now active look upon them. This desire is, perhaps, only natural. In fact, its naturalness is testified to by the fact that other persons than business men feel the same way about what the schools should teach. Some of the members of the labor unions, who in the world beyond school walls often find themselves in sharp controversy with the business man, are eager that the schools should give their pupils the "right idea" of labor unions; and Socialists and Communists feel so deeply that the rising generation should gain the "right idea" of Socialism and Communism that they are prone to start schools of their own, drawing into them for instruction all the pupils who can be induced to attend.

The difficulty with this sort of thing is that those who insist too vehemently upon one set of views, especially those having to do with business procedure and economic problems, often appear to give too little consideration to other sets of views, though these may be championed just as insistently by other protagonists. In short, those who are eager to have the schools inculcate the "right idea" of this or that special interest, are too often, consciously or otherwise, merely seeking to secure the prevalence of views of that special interest which shall accrue to its advantage. The proper attitude toward all who approach the schools on such a quest was happily set forth by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, in an address before the members of the Associated Industries in Boston the other day, when he declared that it is not a legitimate part of the public school program to deal with any phase of propaganda. What the schools are for, he truly said, is to teach the children how to think, not to tell them what to think. As Dr. Smith realizes, the teaching of economics, or any other subject, from the standpoint of a particular group of people, would mean the ultimate subjection of the schools to conflicting group influences, so minimizing the work for which the schools are primarily responsible.

But there should be no mistaking the educator's real meaning here. Clearly he does not say or imply that economics, or labor unionism, or business procedure cannot properly be made the subject of teaching in the public schools. All he says is that none of these subjects, or any others, should be dealt with prejudicially. Subjects having to do with the economic problems about which almost everybody in active life is thinking might very well be considered in the schoolroom more frequently than they have been in the past. There might be a distinct advantage for the future of business and industry if the boys and girls of today, taking up such problems in connection with their school work, could be habituated to consider them dispassionately and with a due regard for all the facts. But any use of the schools for inculcating a one-sided view of such matters would be too much like sowing the teeth of the dragon.

School Inspection in England

SCHOOL inspection is an art, it might almost rank as one of the fine arts. No one can reach its heights who is not potentially a great teacher, just as there can be no critic of the first class who is not intrinsically an artist in conception. But here comes in one of those kinks of administrative perversity in England which is scarcely ever content to let things run their natural course. Inspectors and teachers, if left to themselves, would quickly have realized that they were complementary parts of one profession, and that to their hands the nation had intrusted the raising of the ideals and practice of school education. They would never have imposed unnecessary barriers between elementary and secondary schools, nor could they have imagined that the ranks of the inspectorate ought to be practically closed to the great body of teachers with whom these inspectors were associated. Yet such were the mistakes made by the English Education Department, mistakes which are only now being partially and tardily rectified.

Want of trust in an agent leads to the mechanical performance of his duties or, worse than this. The state grants in aid of national education, which began to be made in England toward the middle of last century, necessitated some agency for assuring the government that they were rightly distributed, but the inspectors appointed for this purpose, often men of high university standing, were not given a free hand to deal with the varying conditions that were sure to arise. The current offered opinion was that, in the beginning, both they and the teachers were too much occupied with the progress of children of evident ability, and that the rest of the school was apt to be neglected. Thereupon was issued from headquarters that Draconian code which, for thirty years at least, made a large part of the school grant depend upon the results of an individual examination of scholars in the "three R's." Apart from the stupefying effect of these regulations upon the children, they effectively divided teacher and inspector, since it could not be expected that the progress of any given child during a whole year, as known to the former, could adequately be summed up by the inspector in a few minutes. During

this period school inspection fell to a low ebb, teaching became largely mechanical, and the dreariness of the class-room was patent to every unprejudiced observer.

By the beginning of this century, truer ideas with regard to the relations of the Education Department, the inspectorate, and the great body of teachers in elementary schools began to prevail. The far-reaching act of 1902 made local authorities responsible for all forms of education within their borders, and, since they provided a large part of the money needed for the schools, it became a matter for consideration whether they should not provide their own inspectors, in addition to those responsible to Whitehall. The London education authority has instituted such a staff; and though, to begin with, these Council school inspectors were too much governed by the bad traditions of the past, they have now been freed, as a correspondent writes on another page of this issue, to cooperate with the staff of each school, by taking part in conferences at which "the work and progress of the school shall be frankly discussed." These conferences take the place of visits of formal inspection. It should also be noted that the London County Council is in a position to unite more closely the inspection of elementary and secondary schools, thus breaking down another barrier to mutual comprehension. Greater freedom of movement for individuals from the ranks of teachers to those of inspectors, and some interchange between the inspectorate and the administrative side of education departments, both central and local, are still needed, if school inspection is to have the necessary width of vision, and if English education itself is to be in the van of progress.

Editorial Notes

ERASmus of Rotterdam once declared of Amsterdam that he knew a city whose inhabitants dwelt on the tops of trees like rooks. It was his countrymen who founded the New Amsterdam which was afterward to develop into the New York City of our own times. But one catches again a flavor of the Knickerbocker times in the astounding proposal to turn New York into a real Amsterdam by reclaiming six miles of the harbor from the Battery to within a short distance of Staten Island of the commuter. The reclamation idea, which is intended to keep "down-town" where it is and not let it continue its unseemly course up-town as at present, will, if ever it is carried out, rank with the Zuyder Zee project for daring of design and vastness of results. The Battery would become the real heart of the city, as the Dutch forefathers probably intended it to be. But where will "down-town" begin when the marvelous new sky line extends all the way to Staten and turns the Statue of Liberty into a kind of up-the-river show place? Is the Hook to be the sea-front of the New York of the future? And what will the Hudson River of Washington Irving have to say about the metamorphosis?

STATE socialism, expressed in timber yards, fish markets, trading vessels, and so forth, has not always justified the enthusiastic hopes of its friends, as Western Australians and Queenslanders can testify. In fact, if Sir James Mitchell, Premier of the great western State, has his way, the state trading concerns will be sold. He does not hesitate to declare that they have not been satisfactory, and, in his opinion, commodities have not been a penny cheaper as a result of the £2,000,000 invested in Western Australia in these concerns; although they may have played the rôle of commercial policemen by imposing a check on prices. It is impossible, of course, to build a case against state socialism on the partial failure of somewhat rash experiments, and Sir James Mitchell illustrates this fact by his whole-hearted eulogy of the state agricultural bank, which, he says, has converted Western Australia from a wheat-importing state into a large wheat-exporting one, its sound management enabling the government to buy agricultural development more cheaply than any other state.

THE story of a little donkey-cart that passed through the streets of Paris, some fifty years ago, with three sacks of paper, has been revived, this time in connection with the Molière tercentenary. The question to which Sardou and his friends could never find an answer is again being asked. "What became of those three sacks in which, it was said, were all Molière's papers?" It is known that the donkey-cart reached the door of the National Library, and it is also known that on that particular day the library was shut and the porter asked the man to call again, which he never did, nor could any trace of the papers be found, though a vigorous search was made. France, however, does not despair of making good this literary loss, and it is hoped, at a time when interest in Molière is particularly aroused, that something may be brought to light. At present all that has survived in Molière's handwriting are a few receipted bills and one or two autographs.

STRANGE, is it not? that it should have required so much time for the cities to discover that their most expensive street surfaces could not withstand breakage by the motor-trucks, if nothing were done to prevent the trucks from being overloaded. There is the interesting difference between a motor truck and a horse: if the horse is overloaded he refuses to go, or cannot, but if a 3-ton truck happens to get two or three extra tons for its quota it goes creaking off with it, at least until it finds the weakest spot in the road surface and breaks through. What the situation demands, perhaps, is a society for prevention of cruelty to automobiles, like the one for animals.

AMID all the remonstrance against excessive prices, nothing appears to be said about the high cost of football. Yet here is the Harvard University band, spending over \$700 in order that it may accompany the university eleven to Princeton this week-end, and play college tunes whenever the ball gets too close to the goal line. This is not saying that the band ought not to go, at that. Anyway, perhaps \$700 is too small an item to be worth challenging, at a time when 40,000 people will pay, say, \$2 apiece to crowd the Harvard Stadium for a mid-season game. The wonder is that the Harvard band cannot find a way to pay its expenses out of the gate receipts.